R AGENTS	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DEPARTURE
nd Co	F. or charter	
Co	F. or charter	
d Co		
d Co	Newchwang	Early
dy and Co		
Co	Amoy	
ng Co		
and Co	Fuchau	Early
n and Co	London	Early
and Co		
dy and Co		
dy and Co		
n and Co	London	Early
o	Discharging	
o		
ry and Co	Fuhchau	Early
nited	Amoy	Early
d Co	Fuhchau	Early
ly and Co	Laid up	
any	Fuhchau	Early
o	Swatow	Immedt
nd Co	Repairing	
Co		
nd Co	New York	Early
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es		
nd Co	Amoy	Early
nd Co	Bangkok	Early
Co	Newchwang	Immedt
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ener Co	Newchwang	
and Co	Hakodadi	Early
n and Co	Callao	
o	Nagasaki	
Co	Amoy	
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Sons & Co	F. or charter	
ers and Co	London	Early
and Co	Amoy	
Co	Fuhchau	Early
Co	F. or charter	
o		
Co		
ge and Co		

	Owners
	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
L. Marques	Callao Early
	Jardine, Matheson & Co
	Jardine, Matheson & Co
	Augustine Heard and Co
	F. Familee Camu and Co
	Captain Lowes
	Jardine, Matheson & Co
	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
	Jardine, Matheson & Co
	Dent and Co

CANTON

	Owners or Agents
	H. A. W. Dock Company
	H., C and M. Steam-boat Company
	Do.
	Do
	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Acheong	Laid up
	Union Dock Company
	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Acheong	
	Thomas Hunt & Co
	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company

...na Squadron.

	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
	Commanding	Shanghae
	L. Waddilove	Yokohama
	Domvill Lieut.	Hankow
	Round C.mander	Japan
	ringle Lieut.	Hongkong
	W. Hewett V.C.	Japan
	nry (refitting)	Hongkong
	Macquary Lieut.	Japan
	Kerr. Lieut.	Hongkong
	Broad Comr.	Japan
	nary.	Hongkong
	S. Hunt Lt.	Swatow
	Alfred Caton Lt.	Hongkong
	d to Melville	Ningpo
	rokes Lt. Com.	Japan
	atterson Lt.	Amoy
	orice Lieut.	Ningpo
	ingleton Lieut.	Cruizing
	uard, Lieut.	hinkiang
	hain Staff Comr.	Japan
	Townsend Comr.	Hongkong
	Nicolas Lieut. C.	Japan
	V. Johnson	Hongkong
		Hongkong
	. Ryan Master	Shanghae
	nard, D. I. G. &c	Hongkong
	A. Mamering Lt.	Cruizing
	enzies Comr.	Hongkong
	ras Ross Capt.	
	Haswell Capt.	Yokohama
	tevens Comr.	Yokohama
	ore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
	Jones Fg. ship	Yokohama
	Webb Comr.	Hongkong
	Reed, Master	Coast of South China
	s G. Suttie Comr.	Nagasaki
	Courtenay Capt.	Hakodati
	Bullock Comr.	Surv. serv. Japan
	L. Elwyn Lt.	Chinkeang
	owys Lt.	Tientsin
	rdinary.	Whampoa
	Tender to flagship	Charlotter
		Shanghae

Fifteen Spanish Dollars; Six Months, ...ble in advance. Subscriptions will be given a month before the expiry of the

...scribers to the Weekly Paper, *Eight* ...r, *Twelve Dollars*.

Dollar; each additional Line, *Twenty*

"Notices of Firms" will be continued, ...e directed.

...ard Street. *Swatow*, DROWN & Co. H. FOGG & Co. *Manila*, C. KARUTH

...YNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1135. HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1866. PRICE, $15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866. D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

IT is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866. R. SWINHOE, *Consul.*

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under $1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE —$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail.*

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, $8; to Non-subscribers, $12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. $1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

☞ Repetitions half-price.

☞ Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, *Surgeon, of Whampoa.*

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE.
Vice-Consul.

British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866

FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound Sterling in NEW YORK, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail" Office,
12th May, 1864.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*FORMOSA*," will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton,—
Lt. P. Tyrwhitt, . . 1 Box Gun &c.
Capt. Brown, . . . 1 Box Boots.

Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

QUINA LAROCHE.

A NEWLY Discovered and Elegant preparation of QUININE, in a most agreeable form, highly recommended, and in great repute by the most eminent Physicians of London, and Paris. Those suffering from the debilitating effects of a Tropical climate, from loss of appetite or occasional attacks of low Fever, will find the above an invaluable remedy, as it does not produce headache, which is so frequently the case, after taking the ordinary preparations of QUININE.

To be had *only* at THE MEDICAL HALL, in convenient Bottles, with glass measure attached.

Hongkong, September 13, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PAKQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.
ALSO
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ON SUNDAY, the 25*th November*, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "*ALPHEE*," DE L'ESCAILLE Commandant, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1¼ % upon Merchandizes and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 23rd November, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—
N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles.—
Ex "Imperatrice."
K. & Co., Meyer, . 1 case Effects.
Ex "*Donnai*,"
L. T. 221, Y. } . . 1 case Baggage.
Ex "Cambodge."
M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 case Baggage.
Ex "*Imperatrice.*"
De Peitre, ... 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

GUINNESS & Co.'s EXTRA STOUT

WE beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market, that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us with promptness and on the best terms.

SPARKS, MOLINE & Co.,
Sole Consignees.
LONDON, *August* 1866.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet
AND
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."

Packed in
1 lb. Tins.....at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles .....at 1s. 3d. „ oz.
1 oz. „ .....at 1s. 6d. „ oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

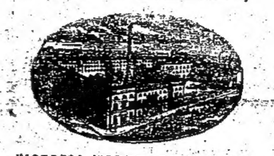
TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.,
61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND
STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY DIRECTS THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC, and of all who USE STEEL PENS, to the INCOMPARABLE EXCELLENCE of his Productions, which, for QUALITY of MATERIAL, EASY ACTION, and GREAT DURABILITY, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature.

They can be Obtained Retail of Every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H.H. the MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON. Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates, Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 30 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES, TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE

BRONZES D'ART by ROSA and ISIDORE BONHEUR PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60 LUDGATE Hill, 25, OLD BOND STREET and 99 WESTBOURNE-GROVE

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(*Established* 1820.)

THE ollowing articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON & BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Five to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN AND ROCHUSSEN,
23, ARCHCHURCH LANE,
London.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent

E. MOSES & SON,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(*Established by Charter* 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against *FIRE*, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs JOSEPH OXFORD, HENRY DANZIGER, JACOB ARNHOLD and ALEXANDER COSMAN LEVYSOHN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Outstanding accounts will be setted by either of the Partners, who will henceforth sign the firm in liquidation.

OXFORD & Co.

Hongkong, China, September 11, 1866.

WITH reference to the above the business hitherto carried on by Messrs OXFORD & Co., at Hongkong and Canton will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under the firm of,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
J. ARNHOLD.
A. C. LEVYSOHN.
P. KARBERG.

Hongkong, September 11, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was from the 1st July 1866, admitted a Partner in my Firm which henceforth will be carried on under the Style and Name of SANDER & Co.

F. SANDER.

Hongkong, September 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the "Probate Court of Hongkong," the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY NOBLE. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts without delay.

MAX. FISCHER,
Administrator.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* and *Final Dividend* of ¼th of 1 % will be paid at Canton, on and after the 21st Dec. 1866, on all CLAIMS proved against the INSOLVENT ESTATE of Messrs NYE, BROTHERS & Co.

By order of the United States Consul.

RUSSELL & Co.,
for Assignees of the Estate.

Canton, October 20, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNYS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PENDER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 1st November, ALEXANDER BOKNEY.

MARRIAGE.

At the British Consulate, Ningpo, on the 26th October, by the Rev. Jarvis D. Valentine, WILLIAM B JAMIESON, Esq., to JEANIE MARY SIMPSON, second daughter of David Notman, Esq., late of Edinburg. No cards.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

OUR advices from Japan come down to October 31. The war in the South has lulled. Stotsbashi reigns, and people are anxious to hear what policy the new Shogoon will adopt. Some appear to think that he will endeavour to patch up the quarrel, and others again affirm that, according to Japanese law or custom he will be compelled *nolens volens* to carry on the war.

From Chefoo we learn that the French fleet consisting of the burning of the *General Sherman* by the Coreans and the consequent death of all on board is confirmed under date of of one frigate, 3 corvettes, and 4 gun boats which left for Corea on the 11th ultimo., on the 15th entered the town of Kanghoa, some distance up a river, described as a small place of only 10,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom deserted the town on the French approach. The fact of the murder of the missionaries is fully admitted by the Coreans, and a mandarin who was captured and taken on board the admiral's ship seemed to glory in the fact. The King invited the French admiral to proceed to the capital to negociate; but this was declined, as a trap was suspected, and a despatch was sent instead, in which demands were made for punishment of the mandarins who had instigated the murders, and for the appointment of a plenipotentiary. News had been brought to the French by a Corean convert that junks containing stones had been sunk in the River Seoul, between Kanghoa and the capital; and that the Viceroy had despatched an army 15,000 strong to attack them. In another page will be found a very interesting account of the expedition in the form of a diary. The Seoul is officially declared under blockade by the French.

From Shanghae we learn upon authority of the *North China Herald*, that the Viceroy has at length determined on the movement against the Honan and Shan-tung Nienfei, to which Tseng-kwo-fan has so frequently urged him, and has left Nanking for the seat of war. For once apparently, the Imperialists are in earnest in their operations. A triple advance has been planned,—the Viceroy marching from the South, Tsen-kwo-fan from the East, and another imperialist force from the North-west,—by which it is open to surround and effectually crush the rebels. Hitherto, there can be no doubt, Li has not co-operated heartily with his patron and present rival. It did not answer his purpose to contribute to the latter's power and glory, without advancing his own; and he has waited an opportune time for a decisive blow of which the credit should redound on himself. Had he moved at first, Tsen-kwo-fan, as Commander-in-Chief, would have had the credit of success; but now, the latter having proved himself unable during a long campaign to inflict any decisive blow on his opponents, it will be to Li's arrival on the scene that victory will be attributed, should it crown the Imperial banners; and his prestige which will be exalted.

The most interesting announcement in the report by the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee of the Shanghae Municipality is that a step has been made towards reducing the Municipal debt. The recommendation that Tls. 1,526 be written off as a bad debt and Tls. 2,160 carried to suspense account, pending the institution of legal proceedings, is less satisfactory. The two principal defaulters appear to be Mr E. M. Smith, and H. I. C. M. Customs; the claim against whom amounts, in the aggregate, to Tls. 3,030 out of the Tls. 3,686 in arrear. Mr Smith, we believe, refuses payment on account of alleged illegal action by the Council in 1864, in collecting Gambling House and Brothel licenses, and injury which, he avers, he sustained thereby. The Customs object, on the ground that the Emperor of China should not be taxed on his own soil; but appear to overlook the fact that the police protect the Haequan bank; and that the Customs officers have all the advantages of draining, lighting and other Municipal arrangements. The Council have apparently resolved to abandon a portion of this claim, and to sue for the remainder. Much more to be regretted, however, is the statement that five Prussian subjects decline to contribute towards an institution of which they, notwithstanding, claim all the advantages. We are not told the ground of defalcation; but presume they rely on the judgment delivered by Mr Tettenborn in December last, denying the liability of house-holders. His Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, it will be remembered, upheld Messrs. Oppert & Co. in a similar resistance to a Municipal claim, on the ground that the Land Regulations empowered the Law Renters to tax themselves only, and applied in no way to tenants of houses. On the Land Renters, he ruled, "rests the responsibility of paying the taxes, which they have no right to levy on tenants of houses who are in no other connection and under no other obligation as regards their landlords, than are contained in their deeds and mutual agreements." This decision may be logical, and in accordance with the wording of Article X of the Regulations; but it is little to the credit of the gentlemen named, that they avail of its support. Clearly, however as the Municipal Council imply, if householders are not liable to takes, they cannot claim the benefits arising from their expenditure; and the gentlemen who have taken up this position will be fitly punished, in case of burglary, by being left to their own resources.

The discussion which took place at the last meeting of Treaty Consuls, on the subject of Yangtze pilotage, has borne fruit in the publication of an identical set of rules by the representatives of France, America, England and Prussia, and the Commissioner of Customs on behalf of the Chinese authorities; restricting the exercise of the calling to persons licencing by a qualified Board of Examiners. Certainly the entrance to the Yangtze is not so free from danger that restrictions are here unnecessary. Yet, during the quarter of a century that the port has been opened, no attempt has hitherto been made to enforce them, other than by a combination of insurance offices. These have proved nearly complete failures; and, practically it has been open to any one who could afford a boat in which to cruise about, to offer himself as a pilot to any ship approaching the port. The Regulations now determined on, will do away with this anomaly. No who has not passed a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Harbour Master and any three persons selected from a list of experts to be furnished by the mail agents and the local Insurance Companies, will be allowed to ply as a pilot in connection with this port. Individuals so qualified will be entitled to Tls. 4 per foot of draught for piloting steamers or sailing vessels in tow, between Shanghai and the light ship—or Tls. 5 per foot for sailing vessels not in tow, between Shanghai and Gutzlaff. These rates, which would allow Tls. 99 for piloting a sailing ship of 22 feet from the light-ship, or Tls. 110 from Gutzlaff to Shanghai, cannot be deemed excessive. Any attempt to monopolise business by underbidding, or misconduct of any kind while on duty, will subject the offender to suspension of his license in the first instance, and to its withdrawal in the second.

We observe that some new pilot regulations for the river Min have been published by the acting Commissioner of Customs at Foochow; and nearly contemporaneously the Peking *Gazette* calls attention to the laxity with which the various officers throughout the empire perform their duty, and directing that in all cases candidates for offices shall pass examination with a view to ascertaining fitness for appointment to any important post. In accordance with this principle, though not perhaps in consequence of the proclamation, "the Board of Examiners will subject the candidate for appointment as pilot on the Min, whether Foreign or Chinese, to a full and strict examination as to his competency, and make ample enquiry as to his character for sobriety and good conduct. Should he be found competent and trustworthy, the Commissioner of Customs will issue to him a licence for inside or outside, according to the certificate of the Board. For each licence a fee of five Mexican dollars will be charged."

There seems to have been something unsatisfactory about the recent horse races at Shanghai. Some objectionable "turf practice," it is insinuated by the *Recorder*, was introduced, "and it is now becoming doubtful whether the sport will be continued" at the model settlement. The nature of the alleged practice may be gathered from the following extract from a leader which our contemporary has devoted to the subject:—"We do not pretend to say that a horse may not be scratched or sold at the last moment, and the action be quite within the recognised code of sporting rules. But regulations, which will apply admirably where a large number of horses are entered, throw far more power into the hands of the men owning the animals than is at all desirable, when there are so few entries as is necessarily the case in Shanghai. If withdrawing a horse at the last moment is to be looked upon here as an ordinary thing, there will be an end to horse racing in a very short time; as, seeing that these races mostly rest upon the performance of one or two horses, the public will be little inclined to back an animal when he may be withdrawn, and the race made to fall either to a second certainty or to some outside *screw*." The kind of *finesse* here indicated is eminently discreditable wherever perpetrated, and we hope for the credit of our sporting friends at Shanghai, that there is no foundation for the very evident insinuation.

HONGKONG.

The appeal in the opium case was dismissed by the Chief Justice. The nature of the case will be learnt from the article which follows this. His Honor's judgment was not given on the merits but on technical points. There can be no intelligent doubt that justice has been done to the would-be opium smugglers.

The French barque *Eugene & Adele*, Captain Girard, left Macao for the Havanah on the 7th October, with a freight of 466 coolies. A day or two after she sailed the coolies showed signs of discontent. This dissatisfaction soon ripened into mutiny, and the coolie passengers rose against the officers and crew. A hard fight for the mastery ensued, in which the Chinese are said to have been met by great determination and resolute bravery on the part of those in charge of the vessel. Great numbers of the coolies were killed in the struggle, many more were wounded and the revolt suppressed. The captain, however, was shot dead by one of the mutineers; the chief officer was severely wounded and many of the crew were more or less seriously injured during the melée. The barque arrived at Saigon on the 15th instant. The affair was reported to the authorities there and the wounded were at once placed under medical care in the military hospital of the French government, where we are glad to say, they were fast recovering at the date of the last advices.

Bad dollars of the new coinage are already in circulation, as one of Messrs Pustau's coolies presented one at the Post office, and appeared in the dock at the police court Friday morning to explain how it became mixed up with the other good dollars tendered, and strange to say neither the prisoner nor the shroff of Messrs Pustau could account for its presence, amongst the rest. The Magistrate discharged the man, at the same time recommending the shroff to be more careful in future. The circulation of the new coinage is naturally exciting some attention northwards. The following suggestion, volunteered by the Hankow *Times*, has been anticipated by the Viceroy of Canton, who has directed that the new dollar, and of course the smaller coins, shall be legal tenders, in payment of Customs' duties at that port. Our contemporaries generally would facilitate the circulation of the new coinage among the Chinese were they to make this fact widely known:—The *Times* says—"The population of China should be in some way induced to accept the new coin into circulation amongst themselves. This can only be effected by the promulgation of Imperial edicts, decreeing the coin to be a legal tender. If the dollar is to be of any service outside the colony, and as a monetary medium both in the open ports and in the interior of China, there is but one way of rendering it so, and that is by enlisting the interest of the Chinese authorities in the general scheme, and obtaining their aid in enforcing the circulation upon their people. The British Minister at Pekin, if supported by his colleagues, is the most likely person to bring about this desirable consummation; and we believe that, were he called upon to make the attempt, he would experience little difficulty in persuading the Imperial Government to come to some advantageous arrangement." Two dies for striking off five cent pieces have, we believe, been stolen within the last few days from the Mint: and, so far as we can learn, it has not been found possible to detect the thief or to ascertain the *modus operandi* by which he possessed himself of them. There must be carelessness somewhere in the organisation and distribution of responsibility in connection with this establishment, as this is the second if not the third time that similar thefts have occurred. The result will be, that we shall be inundated with counterfeit five cent pieces from Canton, as we are already threatened with an irruption of ten cent, twenty cent, and dollar coins of doubtful value, from the same workshop. We have it on good authority that there are between twenty and thirty thousand bad dollars Hongkong Mint pattern ready to be put into circulation when the proper time comes, and a proportionately large supply of the smaller silver coins. Canton or Fatshan has the honor of containing the rival establishments that turn out these imitations. Is it not possible that some arrangement could be entered into with the Viceroy of the Kwang Tung and Kwangsi provinces by which this danger might be averted? As matters stand at present, the public have no security whatever that 50 per cent of the New Dollars now in circulation are not spurious. It must be plain to the Chinese authorities that if any quantity of counterfeit dollars get into circulation they as well as we will be sufferers. They ought, therefore, if only in their own interests to take of steps to put a stop to the manufacture base coin within their jurisdiction. Surely a representation to the Viceroy would suffice to check the evil. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that the police are making every effort to discover the secret hiding places in this city, where spurious dollars are manufactured, and issued for circulation. On Tuesday morning detective Brown of the Police force placed in the dock two batches of men consisting respectively of six and seven individuals, who had been captured the previous day, the first batch in the lower portion of a house in Tung man Lane, and the latter in a house in West street in Taipingshan, in both cases surrounded by the implements of their business, consisting of anvils, blowing pipes, dies, quicksilver and all the paraphernalia of coining, also in both establishments several hundred spurious dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, rupees, and other coins. The dollars consisted of Mexicans, Spanish, and the new Hongkong dollar. From the evidence of the constable it appeared that before he arrested the six men in Tung man Lane, he sent a Chinaman, whom he watched into the house, with a dollar, and seeing him come out without losing sight of him received six bad dollars in exchange which the man said he had obtained in the house. The dollars being produced in court, of course proved to be bad. In the second case a Chinaman named Lum Che Seong was employed by the constable, who, accompanied by a friend, who has since disappeared, received at the shop for a five dollar note twelve spurious dollars in exchange. The prisoners having been arrested almost in the act of coining, and in the midst of their utensils, asked no questions, and made no statement of themselves. They were remanded until Tuesday next. Great credit is due to the management of these captures, and it is to be hoped that they will be followed by others.

Much dissatisfaction is reported as existing at Canton in consequence of the recent changes introduced by the new Governor of the Province in the method of levying the inland (not Customs') duties on merchandize. The system pursued of late years has been that of collecting a definite tax from merchants, the impost on merchandize *in transitu* being restricted both in value and amount; but the regulations newly introduced are said to be exceedingly comprehensive in the latter respect, as also to be oppressive in scale. The silk-dealers have presented a memorial to the Governor urging a reduction in the new tariff, but the result is not yet known.

The prophets of decadence of Hongkong will of course be gratified to learn that some French capitalists are organizing a second company in competition with the Americans to steam direct from Panama to Hongkong and there, doubtless, to effect a junction with the Messageries Imperiales steamers from Japan and Shanghai. The *Honolulu Advertiser* September 22d has the following statement regarding the new line:—"Each new steam line established appears to be only the herald of another. Before the Japan and China Steamers from San Francisco are even started, it is announced that the French are planning a new line across the ocean, from Panama to China, and these islands, as will be observed by reference to the chart of the Pacific, published in Anderson's Hawaiian Islands, page 24, lying just half way between Panama and Hongkong, will be undoubtedly required as a coaling depot. It is clear to see that the route, if ever established, will prove the shortest between France and China, and probably one of the most comfortable for travelling in the world. The steamers will run across the ocean, avoiding the extremes of cold and heat. The competition for the China and Japan trade, which is increasing every year, will lead to rival lines ere many years, and none will promise greater success than that proposed by French capitalits."

A friend at Canton, who has just returned from a trip in the Wu Chau district, notes the following scraps of news from that part of the country. It would seem that the energy of the new Viceroy and the prosperity of the coolie trade were the staple topics of gossip from one end of the province to the other. "The examinations were in progress while I was at Wu Chau and were concluded on October 26th. The Governor of Kwang Si who has been engaged against the rebels at Nam Hing in the Southern part of the province, was expected to leave for Wu Chau on October 28th. He has been absent from the capital for about a year and has finally succeeded in bringing the rebels into submission. Their leader is said to have made his escape into Cochin China, and his followers have either been captured or have come over to the Imperialists. Thus the last formidable opposition to the Tartar power in Kwang Si has been overcome. I was glad to see on my arrival at Wu Chau that a Coolie ship which purported to be there 'On official business for the Great French Country' had taken its departure. When I left Wu Chau two months ago there were two foreigners on board the ship. The Chinese accuse them of smuggling many articles and of interfering in Chinese quarrels to the great detriment of justice. While at Shau King I saw some 50 men said to be Kwang Si coolies released by the present vigorous Governor of Kwang Tung. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will be able to put down the nefarious traffic at Macao."—*Mercury.*

THE OPIUM CASE.

THE dismissal of the appeal in the Chinwan Opium case on the 12th is likely to give extensive satisfaction to all who are interested in seeing any attempt to evade the laws of the Colony frustrated. The case is so simple that it may be stated in few words, and, as it is of importance as a precedent, we shall endeavour to place it before our readers divested of the technicalities which necessarily attend an ordinary report.

Briefly then, a certain opium boiler, by way of avoiding the payment of the license fees due to the opium farmer of the year, removes to a small village on the mainland not far from hence, called Chinwan, and there, under license from the Chinese, as is asserted, sets up an opium boiling establishment. To dispose of this opium from Chinwan direct to a foreign ship is illegal, that place not being open to trade, and there being no customs establishment to take cognizance of the affair. Moreover, any foreign ship taking such opium without proper papers is liable on arrival at her destination to various vexatious proceedings. The opium boiler of Chinwan therefore obtains a shipping certificate from the American Consul at Hongkong. Whilst shipping the opium in the waters of the Colony it is seized and confiscated, and the custodians punished.

Now the ordinance framed to protect the monopoly paid for by the opium farmar (No. 2 of 1858) expressly states that in the first place the opium farmer has the sole privilege of boiling and preparing opium, and of selling and retailing opium so prepared within this colony or the waters thereof; and Sec. 8 of the ordinance further states that no uncertificated person shall *bring into this colony or the waters thereof or have in his possession or custody*, any prepared opium.

The case therefore resolves itself into the simple question:—was the opium brought to or *shipped from* this colony, or the waters of the colony? According to the best authorities, a vessel cannot receive goods and place them on her manifest without their being deemed to be received from the port at which the papers are made out, which papers alone enable her to lawfully carry them as cargo. "The manifest," says Mc Culloch, "must be made out, dated and signed by the Captain at the place or places where the goods or any part of the goods are taken on board." The vessel to which this opium was taken received the papers accompanying it from the American Consul at this port, and they were so dated. Technically therefore the opium was shipped at this port. Furthermore she was lying *within the waters* of the colony (not the harbour, which has nothing to do with the case) and no one therefore had any right to ship opium on board her without a license from the Hongkong farmer. On these grounds alone the offence was clearly committed of attempting to defraud the opium farmer. But yet more: to ship this opium on board a vessel lying within the waters of the colony it was obviously necessary to bring it within the jurisdiction of the opium farmer. Dismissing, therefore, the fact of the clearance papers being obtained at Hongkong, on this second ground of an offence against section 8 of the ordinance the decision of the magistrate was strictly in accordance with the law. To urge that the opium was prepared at Chinwan has nothing to do with the case. If it were forbidden to bring watches for sale or for shipment within the waters of the colony, what would it avail an offender to plead that they were made at Geneva? On every ground the decision was a just one.

The *Daily Press* of Nov. 13. in an article betraying a singular want of acquaintance with fact and law says:—"The warrant in the first instance was improperly granted, as the ordinance states that such warrants can only be issued on information that opium prepared without the farmer's license *is* in the waters of the Colony, whereas the information on which the warrant was issued merely stated that it was *suspected* to be coming within the waters of the Colony." Well, even so that was a sufficient compliance with the Ordinance. The words are, "Upon lawful evidence being given to the reasonable satisfaction of a stipendary magistrate &c. that any person within this Colony or the waters thereof hath in his possession or custody any opium &c.;" clearly pointing out that a wide amount of discretion is left to the said magistrate as to granting the warrant. Were it intended that no warrant could be obtained without absolute proof of the illegal possession why introduce the phrase, "to the reasonable satisfaction," and why embody Art XV in the ordinance providing against frivolous or vexatious charges, which could never be made if suspicion was entirely excluded from the grounds of action? Our contemporary further terms the discussion as to what are and what are not the waters of the Colony "wretched squabbling"—yet this is the very point upon which the whole case turns! We do not know the legal fount whence the *Daily Press* draws its inspirations, but they have been singularly unhappy in the case under consideration. First it blunders between the harbour and the waters of the Colony. It then attempts to define the "waters" of the Colony in a way which betrays an absolute unacquaintance with the first principles of international law. And now after giving judgment, in its own belief, more wisely than either Magistrate or Chief Justice, winds up by the brilliant suggestion that the Governor should interfere in this case and "remit the fine, restore the opium seized, or even make the injured parties compensation." We, on the contrary, trust that His Excellency will leave the matter as it stands, that he will not interfere with the ordinary course of law. He is doing his best to put down piracy; it would be inconsistent to afford indirect encouragement to opium smuggling.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

As a contemporary facetiously observed, everybody *does* know that Dr. McGowan has come to China to lay down a telegraphic wire from some one part of China to another. We have not yet seen, however, that the scheme of the company he represents has been actually stated in detail and we therefore subjoin some of its more noticeable features. The EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY has, it appears, been started to lay down, if possible, a line of telegraph connecting the cities of Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Nanking and Peking and also intermediate places. It's capital consists of 1,000,000 in shares of $50 each and it numbers some influential names amongst its directors.

This line forms a connecting link between that now being constructed under the grants obtained by P. McE'Collins, uniting the San Fracisco Telegraph with Pekin via, Behrings Straits, and the British line from Calcutta to Canton, and will complete the chain of Telegraph from New-York to the continent of Europe and Great Britain.

$200,000 of the Stock has been set apart to be disposed of in the United States, $100,000 in Europe and $100,000 in China, at $50 per share; the terms for which are as follows: 10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing, 10 per cent. when called for by the Trustees, upon a notice of not less than thirty days, (which will probably not be called for under six months,) and a further assessment of 25 per cent., after the Stock set apart for the continuation of the line shall have been disposed of.

Thus far the prospectus as to the object of the new company represented by its agent. We have already expressed our opinion that the first necessary step will be the laying of a submarine cable from Hongkong to Shanghai. We learn however that it is intended to commence, if possible, by a line between Hongkong and Canton which is to be regarded as purely experimental or at least as likely to be worked at a loss for some time. A great step will however have been gained if the Viceroy could, after satisfying himself of its practical uses, be induced to recommend such a project strongly to the Peking authorities. The chief difficulty here is not the mere getting a permission to erect a line of telegraph but to ensure its remaining unharmed by the natives, and this we fear will be a difficulty of alarming magnitude. We cannot however but feel an interest in watching the first efforts towards conferring on China so powerful an instrument for the transmission of intelligence as the electric telegraph, and though we believe that the scheme must be commenced in the way we have indicated we shall none the less readily confess ourselves to have over estimated the difficulties of the undertaking, should Dr. MacGowan succeed in the course he proposes to adopt.

AMENITIES OF THE BENCH.

IT is always very much to be deplored when a justice of the peace incurs the censure of a judge. The office of Magistrate is invariably regarded with much tenderness and respect by judges of the Superior Courts in England; and it is only upon accumulated proofs of incapacity, or in extreme cases, that the Queen's Bench, or Her Majesty's Attorney General, will officially reprove an occupant of the police bench. The censure pronounced yesterday by our Chief Justice upon Mr Mitchell, J. P., came upon us, as we dare say it did upon him, as a startling surprise. It was uttered during His Honor's judgment on the opium appeal case, and our reporter has preserved it as follows:—

His Lordship in the course of his summing up observed, that he was surprised at the remarks made by the sitting Magistrate, Mr F. W. Mitchell, with reference to a former decision of the late Chief Justice Hulme, and expressed his opinion in very strong terms at that gentleman's behaviour in speaking of the decision of a Superior Court with disrespect. His Lordship was of opinion that it was an insult to the bench, and as long as he presided there, he would have it understood that he represented the Queen's Bench in its fullest integrity and he could not help thinking that had such remarks fallen from an inferior Judge in England some official notice would have been taken of it.

In the *Mercury* of November 13 we find the following additional reference to the same matter, and incidentally to something else:—

The Chief Justice again recurred to the language used by the Magistrate with reference to the Bench. He did not (said his Lordship) give a rush for what people said about him personally; but as long as he held the position he now did he would look for respect from all inferior judges. That the public press had a right to say anything within a reasonable bound, no one held more strongly; that any one in private could speak what he pleased of the bench he admitted; but while he held that seat, he would not allow such language to be used by inferior Judges.

We shall exercise the right which the press undoubtedly possesses to demur to the language which the Chief Justice has applied to a Magistrate, and we have not

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agistrate, and we have not

the slightest hesitation in saying that its use under such circumstances, is entirely unprecedented in the history of law courts. That a Magistrate should dissent from a former judgment by a higher court, in its application to a case before him, is a very common incident in police court practice. Precedent is not so arbitrary before His Worship as before His Honor. It is not, however, our intention to do more—for the present at any rate—than to protest against the implied interference by the Chief Justice with the freedom of the Magistrates. There was not a syllable uttered by Mr Mitchell that called for censure from a higher court. There was nothing in his language that could be construed into personal disrespect for any judge, dead or living; and we trust that Mr Mitchell, and all other Magistrates within the sphere of the Chief Justice's jurisdiction, will not be deterred from discharging their duty by any fear that such language as Mr Mitchell employed can bring them within the terrors of the Queen's or any other Bench. His Honor (so the *Mercury* reports) said he "would not give a rush for what people said about him personally." Possibly not, though we do not quite see the good taste of volunteering such an unnecessary declaration of independence. Nor do we believe it genuine, for His Honor does not need to be assured by us that no one, however exalted his station, can venture wholly to disregard public opinion. Persons are more sensitive than corporations, as a certain Queen's counsel lately remarked before His Honor, who, it may be remembered, commented on it in "language" which gained publicity at the time, but which we do not care to reproduce. The language that gave such offence to His Honor from Mr Mitchell we here subjoin:—

"Defendants objecting to the jurisdiction of the court quoted from the *China Mail* newspaper of the 13th May 1858 the case of Chun Tai Quong *v.* Winchester, in which it is said that in delivering judgement therein the then chief justice held that it was intended by the Legislature that Opium brought within the waters of the colony for the purpose of exportation should not be affected by ordinance of 1858; but the steps which the Opium Farmer took in that case, which was a very peculiar one, appear to me to have been both illegal and oppressive, *and this no doubt prompted strong feeling in Judge Hulme's mind.* I hold the opinion that if the Legislature had intended to exempt prepared Opium brought into the colony or the waters thereof from the operations of the Ordinance some such exemption would have been made in it, but there is no such exemption, and therefore I deal with the Law as it stands."

ILLICIT COINAGE.

We are not aware whether the Commission lately appointed to report upon the Mint have arrived at any conclusion, but if not the capture of the gang of coiners yesterday is likely to throw considerable light on the question of the suitability of the new dollar for circulation. The gang appear to have devoted some time to perfecting their spurious imitations of that coin, and apparently with much success. At the present moment no inconsiderable number are already in circulation, Canton sharing with Hongkong the glory of producing them. In the interests of all it becomes most important that the authorities should devise some means of putting a stop to these nefarious operations, for the greatest sufferers thereby are those who can least afford to stand the loss; viz those who, having no compradore or shroff on whose judgment they can rely and who is answerable for the receipt of spurious coin, are obliged to receive, almost without question, anything bearing the general appearance of a dollar. Easy as it is however to suggest that "something" be done to check the crime of false coining it is somewhat more difficult to suggest what that something should be. It may, we think, be taken for granted that it is impossible to produce any coin which defies imitation on the part of so skilful a set of rogues as those we harbour in this colony. The only problem which presents a chance of solution is how to produce a coin which shall require so long a time and so much trouble to imitate as to make the pursuit unremunerative. Whether such a coin can be produced is of course a question which can only be settled by practical men; but at present that is the only point we can see bearing upon the production of the Hongkong coinage. Turning however, from this to the means of repressing the highly injurious and illicit practice of false coining we find considerably more latitude for consideration and suggestion. This crime is punished amongst the Chinese, as it used to be in Europe, by death in an aggravated form. Even as late as 1766, we find that at home coiners were sentenced to death by burning, the victims being, as a rule, strangled (not hanged) upon a gibbet erected over the pile on which their bodies were to be consumed. Public feeling now revolts at so barbarous a punishment or the even infliction of the penalty of death for an offence against the pockets of one's fellow creatures, and with the cessation of capital punishment, strange to say, coining has become less frequent. No one would desire to revive this punishment even for Chinese rascals, but some means must be found of rendering the risk of detection so great and the penalty so severe, as to deter them from the practice which it has just been discovered, they carry on under our very noses.

It may be urged that transportation, or rather chain gang work, for a period of some years is a sufficiently terrible punishment. Those however familiar with the Chinese estimate of our penalties will fully bear us out in asserting that such a sentence does not appear by any means severe to the native mind, accustomed as it is to a knowledge of the infliction of torture and death for offences far less important in their damaging effects upon individuals or society than coining. Indefault therefore of resorting to greater severity in the punishment of the individual, some other means must be sought of deterring from crime and a suggestion to this end is offered by the Chinese laws themselves. Not only the individuals of the house devoted to the manufacture of spurious coin should be answerable, but all people in the immediate neighbourhood within a certain radius should be liable in heavy fines. The pseudo-philanthropists of the day will doubtless exclaim against what appears, at first sight, so unjust an imposition, but we will merely refer them to the petty details of their household and market expenses by way of illustrating how this arrangement of mutual benefit and security is carried out *against* the European, to demonstrate its reasonableness as applied to our own protection. Moreover if a man be robbed in the neighbourhood of Chinese houses do not their occupants afford protection and help to the thief? If illegal practices come to the knowledge of Chinese do they make them known? Most assuredly not, and the feeling of mutual clanship is pleaded as a sufficient excuse. It is deemed a greater virtue to be a good neighbour to a rogue that a good subject to the state, and we challenge any one to disprove the general truth of our remarks. Under these circumstances the authorities may well avail themselves of a rule which obtains amongst the native Chinese, far more fully than we have above stated in every department of life, and we trust that for the protection of foreign and native interests they will not hesitate to recognize the necessity of taking immediate and prompt action to put down illicit coining.

THE COREA.

A curious piece of intelligence crops out in the news received respecting the Corea. A special courier (says the *N. C. D. News*) had arrived from Peking, with a letter advising the Coreans to treat with, rather than attempt to combat, the French, and at first he was inclined to follow the advice. subsequently, however, his councillors persuaded him to continue the persecution which had been commenced against the Christians, and to persevere in an exclusive policy.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives as its authority for the above, the statement of the two surviving Catholic priests who escaped the massacre of their countrymen, having fled to the mountains and finally managed to take passage in a junk for Chefoo, where they arrived on the 6th October. Whether or not their report can be relied on we are of course unable to judge, but if the Prince Regent has indeed tendered such advice to the Corean King it is significant of a vital change in the opinions and policy of the Chinese Government. It has been generally believed that the Chinese attributed their disasters in the late war to anything rather than the absolute superiority of race of those who scattered their troops, and forced the defenders of Peking to capitulate. The lower and middle classes of Northern Chinese at least have invariably attributed their defeat to the disturbed state of the country rendering it impossible to concentrate a sufficient array of force on the defences of the Peiho—to the flight of the Emperor Hienfung—to the novelty of our mode of attack, &c., &c.; but in few cases do they admit that, man for man, each equally well armed, the Europeen is more than a match for the Mancha. That these opinions were more or less shared by many high in the confidence of the Government is undoubted, and some have been known to declare that were the empire free from intestine strife and were the money hitherto paid as indemnity received by the imperial exchequer, they would soon find a way of ridding the Capital of the obnoxious foreigner. It is therefore peculiarly gratifying to find (if the news be true) that the ruling powers have accepted European superiority as an established fact, and that the foolish ideas of the multitude and the counsels of the anti-foreign party no longer find an echo in high places.

We doubt, however, whether the French fully estimate the character of the people with whom they are going to deal. There is no doubt that the Coreans will be ignominiously defeated, but they so strongly resemble the Japanese in many points that they are likely to give more trouble than is expected. As an illustration of the difference between them and the Chinese we may mention that a kind hearted medical missionary in Peking, after shewing some members of the annual Corean Mission the contents of his house, including various scientific and other machines, offered to procure for them from England, against their return in the following year, anything they chose to order, at cost price. What a Chinese would have asked for, it is difficult to say. He would probably have declined the offer with thanks. But our Coreans requested that he would order one or more medico-galvanic machines (they had tested the virtues of the doctor's), a sewing machine, and a complete electric machine, while they made eager enquiries respecting other scientific apparatus. The articles were duly taken and paid for the following year, and, on behalf of their countrymen in Corea, a fresh order of a very extensive nature was given, embracing several articles of which it was deemed impossible they could have even heard a description. This will illustrate the progressive nature of this people as opposed to that of the Chinese, and affords strong hopes of Corea becoming, when thrown open to the world, a valuable though small member of the great family of nations in Eastern Asia.

We cannot say that we quite regret to learn that they reject peaceful negotiations with the French. All Asiatic nations which have preserved for ages an unbroken seclusion require to learn the disagreeable lesson that there exists a superior force in other quarters, before they can consent to abandon their time honoured notions of their own superiority. When the nation which learns it, as in the case of the Japanese, is eager to reach the same position of familiarity with art and science as its conquerors, there is much hope for its future. And such is now the case with Corea. We learn that the French have already taken possession of the capital. If they act prudently, they will use their force only so far as is necessary to teach the Corean authorities a wholesome respect for the lives and property of foreigners. While we trust that they will do this most effectually, we deprecate unnecessary severity to the mass of the people, and in this respect we fear the French will go too far. Their present action will have an important influence on the future of French influence, not only in Corea but in China also.

LI FUTAI'S *LOCUM TENENS.*

We have lately noticed that the Shanghai papers contain a good deal respecting the appointment of Dr. Macartney to the Post of Acting Commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghae during the absence of Le Futai on his campaign against the Nienfei.

We have received from a trustworthy source a copy of the appointment, the following extracts from which will shew its nature. "Whereas while there is nothing to "prevent foreigners entering the interior "under passport, they should not be permitted to do so without, or to commit "offences, and rowdiest loafers should not "be allowed to wander about the country "without authority. And whereas the "Nankin authorities, being ignorant "of foreign languages, may experience "some difficulty in exercising due supervision over them. Seeing, moreover, that "the officer in joint charge of the foundry "at Soochow, possessing the honorary "rank of Taotai and the button of the 3rd "class, Macartney, an officer who has "shown himself faithful and zealous and "experienced in foreign matters, is about "to move the foundry from Soochow to "Nankin: It appears desirable to direct "him when the removal is effected to exercise a careful supervision over foreigners who may visit the City, and should "they be unprovided with passports or "be guilty of any irregularity, to direct him "to assist the Prefect of Nankin to arrest "them, and send them to the Shanghae "Taotai for transmission to their Consuls."

The Commissioner therefore sinks down to a special constable with a touch of the detective. It was deemed impossible by many that the Futai would give Dr. Macartney the powers he is represented to have received. In thus giving a true version of the nature of his appointment no injustice is done to him; but the somewhat extravagant statements put forth in his behalf by admirers and well wishers are robbed of some of their exuberance. Even the actual facts of the case, however shew a progressive policy on the part of the Futai, and we cannot say that we can well wish he had gone further in the step he has taken.

There are few things which an English public regard with more contempt than a display of physical cowardice. Although the present age has ceased in part to consider bravery as the greatest of all virtues, it still regards its opposite as (to use a French expression) more than a crime. It is to be regretted that His Excellency the Governor has found it necessary to characterzie the conduct of the first mate of the *Westminster* with the language he has used, but the charge against him being substantiated and that opinion being so expressed, any publicity which may be given thereto is a natural penalty attached to the offence committed. To state that an officer in the mercantile marine has been guilty of "disobedience and cowardice of the most unworthy nature" is, we should imagine sufficient to exclude him for ever from that profession in which a lenient court has only suspended his certificate for one year; and few will be found to declare that such a punishment is too heavy for the offence he has committed. It is a matter of public interest that the lives of men and the valuable cargoes of our ships should not be entrusted to those who are unworthy of such trust, and amongst the many courts of enquiry lately held upon losses of ships we are happy to say, for the credit of our country, that few have found it their painful duty to express so damning an opinion of the conduct of an officer as that which has been recorded against the first mate of the *Westminster*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The San Francisco *News Letter*, in the course of commenting on Dr. Macgowan's address to the Board of Supervisors on that city, calls special attention to his recommendation that "the Government of the United States should follow the example of other great powers and establish, at the earliest possible moment, a naval station on the coast of China, or Japan. In the event of a war between the United States and any other great maritime power, one of the most important points wherein the commerce of that power could be seriously annoyed, would be the Indian Ocean and China Seas, but to do this, a powerful squadron would have to be employed." In the meantime, as we have already remarked, the American Government owe it to Americans employed in these seas that some measures should be taken to prevent the piratical practices to which American subjects fall victims. Up to the present moment the murder of the Captain and seaman of the *Lubra*, citizens of the United States, remains unavenged; the murderers have not been found out, nor, so far as we have learnt, have any representations been made on the subject to the Chinese Government by American authorities. This case of the *Lubra* will strengthen Dr. Macgowan's hands in any representations he may have to make to his Government on the subject of an American squadron in Chinese waters.

Friday being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birthday a salute of 21 guns was fired from the battery in honor of the occasion. His Royal Highness is now in his 26th year.

XX Regiment Amateur Theatricals.—Last night, Nov 7 we were favoured with the second performance of the season of the Amateurs of the XX Regiment, which was most successful, not only as regards the attendance, but the character of the performance. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the difficulties in the way of military amateurs, when the object is to make an entertainment of this kind pass off pleasantly to the audience and creditable to the actors. As Mr Cutbush laid down last evening very distinctly, "business *is* business," and as long as Hongkong Mints require guarding and Governor General's and Government buildings require taking care of, the cry of military amateurs must be "pigeon first, pleasure afterwards." One cannot acquire the knack of acting in a day or two and every man's manner however agreeable will scarcely suit the stage. It often happens therefore that the amateur, though he may satisfy himself, fails to make an impression upon those who hear him. He requires not only talent but docility, and even if he posses both, he may fail for want of perseverance. Numerous rehearsals, careful practice, and the most perfect taste are needed by every one who would attempt to vie with artists of even moderate reputation in any walk of the histrionic art. It is necessary that any one invited to amateur performances should bear these facts in mind, and be ready to pardon those who undertake the leading characters, if slight faults occur and occasional hitches in the scenery offend the eye. But there was no nead last night of either apology or forgiveness. The two plays chosen for the evening could scarcely have gone off better in the hands of professionals. There was no drawback to enjoyment, every arrangement displayed the best taste, and the appointments and dresses gave evidence of the time and trouble which had been expended in preparation. The first piece was the Drama, in two acts entitled "The Rent Day," which was produced with an excellent cast. The Drama is so well known that it is useless to describe it further than that it is the old story of bad crops, and a hard landlord. The part of Martin Heywood was played by J. J. Browne with much feeling, while Messrs Young and Shakespeare "did" the ruffians *Silver Jack* and *Hyssop* to a T. "Bullfrog" by W. F. Cutbush was a decided hit and while on the stage he kept the house in a perfect roar of laughter. A. Longmore as "Old Crumbs," seemed well up both in words and business; if he studies he will make an actor of more than ordinary merit. All the parts were well filled and Miss Annie Hill added greatly to the success of the piece by her admirable and touching persouation of Rachel Heywood, while Miss Seymour was most successful as Polly Briggs.—The entertainment was brought to a close by the performance of the "the Dead Shot," a capital farce, in which all the characters seemed at home; it would be invidious to mention any in particular where all were so perfect. The Band of the XX Regiment was in attendance and played a selected programme under the superintendance of Mr Hennesy. It seems a pity that performances of this kind are not more patronised than they are; we hear many complain of the "slowness" of our colony, but when entertainments of a superior character are with much trouble provided, the Hongkong Publicare we think rather "slow" themselves in appreciating. We hope that this will not deter our friends from giving us a chance of judging once more at an early date of their histrionic talent.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor of Macao visited one of the coolie ships a few days ago in person and released forty Chinese who stated that they had no desire to go abroad. This speaks well for his intentions.

We understand that among other building improvements upon the Shamien Site at Canton, the erection of a Club house, to contain the Library and Billiard Room, &c. has been determined upon by the community.

The crimping system is one which has its attendant losses as well as its necessary gains, its drawbacks as well as its successes. Another discouragement has, we hear, been again met with, some days since, on the West Coast, where the pig heads get credit for driving a strong trade It appears that two of those *gentlemen* (Portuguese) had gone westward on a foraging expedition, but instead of securing their usual batch of devoted followers, at so much a head, they unfortunately lost their own heads during the operation. We may be thought as unfeeling and flippant in speaking thus; but such conduct is well met by strong measures and the infliction of summary vengeance may be almost pardoned under such circumstances. It is again rumoured that a few decapitations are being occasionally consummated by the authorities in Canton, some half-a-dozen of the crimps having thus closed their career within the last few days. We are glad to learn that the new Governor of Macao is carrying out a most desirable reform in his new office. It is stated that he has already paid quiet visits to two or three coolie ships, taken notes and found that the press has not been overestimating the true state of the case. We believe that on questioning the coolies in two instances, he was slightly taken aback with a clamorous negative to the query, "Do you wish to go?" This reflects great credit upon the new Governor of Macao, and we trust that he may go on and prosper in his reforming policy.—*Mercury.*

Our readers will observe by the Shipping Report that the P. & O. steamer *Niphon* has made her run from Foochow to Hongkong in 39¾ hours. She certainly cannot be called a 'slow coach' if she usually makes her passages in such good time.

A system of branding prisoners has been introduced as a regulation in the gaol, for the purpose of more easily identifying inveterate breakers of the peace. The method is simple, and causes little or no pain to the offender, being pricked in with Indian ink on the lobe of the left ear, in the form of a broad arrow, thus securing an indelible mark and at the same time affording great assistance to the gaol officials in pointing out old offenders.

The *Mercury* in a short article upon gambling amongst the Chinese has the following remarks which may be commended to the attention of those who hold that to place any irregular habit under police supervision is to encourage it:—"Gambling drags after it many more vices. It is the prolific mother of crimes. If we can do away with it and eradicate it from the Colony, let us do so. But if the Chinese over whom we rule are so inveterate in their pursuit of this particular pleasure that we cannot get rid of it without clearing the Colony of them, let us do the best we can, wink at what we cannot prevent and so fence it in with precautions, so limit it and bind it down by rules, that the passion of it cannot prove very generally destructive. A gambling house licensed and open to the surveillance of the police is simply a gambling house. The establishment, if gaming is prohibited, becomes a rendezvous of all the scoundrels in its neighbourhood, of all the house thieves, burglars, combers, &c., &c., of the city and a centre of resistance to the law." To this we would add that gambling *can* be done away with if we choose to go to the expense. Get 250 picked men from the home police and we warrant that gambling would speedily disappear; but—who is to pay the piper? It is simply a matter of expense.

A Bombay paper observes:—"It is a remarkable coincidence that all the Banks which failed this year, viz., the Agra, Commercial, and Asiatic, had their head offices in London, thereby proving the disadvantage of removing the head quarters of our Indian banks from Bombay to London."—The same authority says—"As a mark of rejoicing in consequence of the creditors of M. Rustomjee coming to an amicable settlement, all the Parsee shops and offices in the Fort were closed."

The late Edwin Pickwoad, Esq.—The subjoined notice of the death of this gentleman, late proprietor of the North China *Daily News* and *Herald*, is from a letter by the London correspondent of the former journal:—"My old and worthy friend Edwin Pickwoad, arrived at Southampton on the 25th of August, an invalid. So weak was he that his medical advisers deemed it unsafe to recommend his proceeding to his family residence in London; consequently he remained at Southampton where his wife and children joined him. All the efforts of medical skill failed to prolong his life, and he succumbed on the 31st, six days after his arrival. Like many who have returned from the far east, with impaired constitutions, he came home to die. In his case it was the third sojourn he had made in your pestilential region; which he reluctantly undertook in January last, with a presentiment that he would never again return to England. So far his presentiment was not realized; and while he scarcely survived the long tedious journey for a week, still it is a satisfaction, however melancholy, that he was enabled once more to meet his family and that they were present to soothe his last moments on his deathbed. He was a man possessed of warm affection towards his family and friends, with a stern sense of duty in all the relations of life. In a measure, it was this sense of duty which caused him to undertake this last journey, which has taken him "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

The inquest on the body of Indian constable Khader Khan terminated on Saturday in a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

The British schooner *Erin* bound from Bangkok to Hongkong, with a valuable cargo of Cotton, Copper, &c. experienced very heavy weather while proceeding up the China seas, and sprung a leak, whereupon she made for Bangkok again, but was shortly afterwards overtaken by another heavy squall, which carried away both masts, and did much damage. As the water in hold was found to gain upon the vessel, she was abandoned by her officers and crew, who arrived safely at Bangkok, after having been fifteen days at sea in an open boat. An inquiry into the circumstances is reported in the *Straits Times*, but our contemporary does not mention the judgment pronounced by the Court.

Intelligence reaches us by the mail steamer from Batavia that the Governor General's lady, the Baroness Sloet van de Beele, expired at her residence at Buitenzorg on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 8½ P.M. after a short but severe illness and was buried at Batavia on the 15th inst. His Excellency and family intended to return to Europe by the French mail of next month. No successor to His Excellency having been appointed as yet, the Vice President of the Council of Netherlands India will be Governor General *ad interim.*—*Straits Timess Oct.* 20.

The *Catherine Apcar* on her passage up from Singapore ran on the "Royal Charlotte" shoal where the ship remained 24 hours. She was obliged to throw overboard about 2000 bales of cotton to enable her to float off.

The funds available for relief of distress at Colombo cannot be very great, if the following statements by a correspondent of the *Observer* are correct relating to an impending famine there:—"John Rozairo, an old man about 65 years of age, shoemaker by trade, presented himself on Sunday morning, complaining that he and his family were starving the whole of Saturday: no relief could be given. Punchyhamy, a woman about 25 years of age, with a sucking infant in her arms came begging, stating that she was starving on account of the high price of rice—*only a penny* could be given."

COURTS OF INQUIRY,

(From the Gov. Gazette.)

In Saturday's Government Gazette, it is notified, that Inspector William Jones is dismissed from the Hongkong Police Force from the 1st Nov. and that H. Langdon, Sergeant of Police, is appointed Inspector of Brothels from that date, *vice* Jones, dismissed.

Finding of Court of Enquiry held on the Loss of the British Ship "Westminster."

The Court having deliberated and considered the evidence which has been adduced conclude:

First.—That the *Westminster* (Official Number 6327) was lost at about 9.30 P.M. on the 30th September, 1866, on the North East extreme of the Pratas Reef in the China Sea.

Second.—Owing to the loss of the Ship's Log Book and all papers connected with her navigation, we are unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the wreck of the *Westminster.* The Master's statement, which is from memory only, shews that there had been no current between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M., but that from the latter hour to the time at which she struck, 9.30 P.M., she experienced one of 34 miles, due West.

Third.—Assuming that the position pointed out to us on the Chart of the *Westminster* was that of the Ship at noon of the 30th ultimo, we are of opinion that, considering the dangerous nature of the Pratas Reef, the hour at which the Master expeted to pass it, the direction and lightness of the wind, and currents to be expected at this season of the year, the course steered which would without any current have taken the ship about 34 miles East of the reef, was one which called for greater precautions than the Master appears to have deemed necessary.

Fourth.—After the ship struck, the Master adopted every means in his power to get her off, and his subsequent conduct is deserving of the highest commendation, as he made every possible exertion, though deserted by his Chief Officer and the majority of his crew, to save the cargo and succeeded in rescuing a certain portion.

Fifth.—That the conduct of First Mate John Read calls for the severest censure. On the evening of the 20th when on watch, a few minutes before the ship struck, he observed a green light on the Port bow. Instead of reporting this to the Master who had given him special orders to that effect and who at the time was standing close to him, he left the deck for the purpose of paocuring a light at the very time that the presence of the Officer of the Watch was peculiarly necessary. The next day he refused to obey the orders of the Master to proceed in a boat to the Island to seek for assistance; when left in charge of the ship he deserted her, without in our opinion adequate reason for so doing; declined to return to her when asked to do so by the Master, and did not make proper exertions afterwards to ascertain what had become of him and his boat's crew.

We therefore adjudicate that the Master be reprimanded and recomended to be more careful in future, and that the Certificate of John Read be suspended for one year.

The Court wishes to express its approval of the meritorious conduct of those who accompanied and remained with the Master, viz:—James Forbes, 2nd Mate; John Fergusson, Boatswain; William Caught, Steward; Geo. Roots, A. B., and Wm. Seconde, Apprentice; forming such a marked contrast to the behaviour of the remainder of the crew.

It is also of opinion that the Chart by which the *Westminster* was navigated was one of too old a date and too incorrect to be safely made use of; the ship was imperfectly found in compasses having no means of ascertaining their deviation or of taking a correct bearing of the land; although the loss of the ship was not attributable to these causes, we desire to draw the attention of the Board of Trade to the above particulars considering that some supervision might advantageously be exercised. We think the practice (which we believe is too common) of keeping the side lights unlighted is a most dangerous asd reprehensible one, involving the necessity in this case of the Officer of the watch leaving the deck for three minutes at a most critical period.

Given under our hands at Hongkong, this Eighteenth day of October, 1866.

(Signed,) JOHN C. WHYTE, *1st Police Magistrate.* H. G. T OMSETT, *Harbor Master, &c* HERBERT MAGNIAC, *Unofficing Justice of the Peace.* ALFRED PARISH, R.M. R., *Master of the Mercantile Marine.* ASGERNON OVERBURY. *Master of the Mercantile Marine.*

I have now read all the within evidence and am quite agreed with the Court as to their finding, except that I think the punishment awardded to the Mate (suspension of Certificate for one year) seems far too lenient, as his conduct was marked by disobedience and cowardice of the most unworthy character, and quite sufficient to demoralise the crew and dishearten them, so as to unfit them for their duty.

(Signed,) Richard Graves MacDonnell,
19th October, 1866. *Governor.*

The Court have re-considered their sentence: Four of the Members are agreed that the Mate's Certificate shall be cancelled, but one Member dissents from this view. The correspondence in connetion therewith is forwarded for His Excellency's consideration.

(Signed,) H. G. THOMSETT,
Harbor Master, &c.
23rd October, 1866.

I shall not disturb the first Sentence of the Court, in deference to the strong feeling of the minority.

30th October, 1866.

(Signed,) Richard Graves MacDonnell,
Governor.

Finding of the Court Enquiry into the Loss of the "T. E. Boyd.

The Court having considered the evidence adduced conclude:—

First.—That the *T. E. Boyd* (Official Number 45,716) was lost on the Tortoise Reef near the Pescadores Island in the Formosa Channel, on the 9th September, 1866, at 4.30 A.M.

Second.—From the Log Book and Chart produced, shewing the ship's position on Saturday at Noon and the courses steered, it appears that the ship was steering a mid-channel course; we are consequently unable to account for her having got on shore where she did.

Third.—That no blame is to be attached to the Captain, Officers, or Crew for their conduct subsequent to the wreck of the ship.

The Court adjudicates that the Certificate of the Master be returned.

The Court wishes to express its opinion that the Master cannot be correct in the position given by him as that of the *T. E. Boyd* at Noon on Saturday, because he does not appear to have experienced any current from the time of taking his departure off Turnabout Island at 4 P.M. on Friday until Noon on Saturday, though between then and 4.30 A.M. of Sunday, when the ship struck, she must have been carried 42 miles in an East North Easterly direction, no similar current during the North East Monsoon having been known in the Formosa Channel.

The Court wishes also to express its dissatisfaction with the contradictory evidence given by the Master and Chief Mate with regard to the manner in which the Log Book of the *T. E. Boyd* was kept, and the place where it was written up after the wreck.

Given under our hands at Hongkong, this Thirtieth of October, 1866.

(Signed,) JOHN C. WHYTE, *1st Police Magistrate.* H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., *Harbor Master, &c.* ROB. S. WALKER, *Justice of the Peace.* CHAS. VINCENT, *Govt Marine Surveyor.* A. OVERBURY, *Master Mercantile Marine.*

I approve the finding, but cannot avoid expressing my regret at the evident error of the Master in the position assigned to the *T. E. Boyd* at Noon before the wreck, as it throws an unsatisfactory and suspicious character over the occurence which, if undeserved, is very unfortunate.

(Signed,) Richard Graves MacDonnell,
Governor.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 12th November, 1866.

Before the His Honor the Chief Justice.

APPEAL.

Hu-nu against Tang-a-see and others
Do. Do. Chu-che-nam.

Mr Barnard instructed by Mr Caldwell appeared for the appellants, and Mr Pollard Q.C., instructed by Mr Hazeland for the respondents.

The proceedings were in reference to the opium farming case decided in the Police Court by Mr Mitchell some time since.

Mr Pollard and Mr Barnard rose together to open the case. Mr Pollard claimed to begin at once. Mr Barnard said that he came there to support a motion. Mr Pollard on the other hand said that appellants had first to prove their right to appeal before they could proceed, as, the learned counsel for the respondents contended, the appellants had not complied with the requirements laid down in the local Ordinance for regulating the course of proceeding on appeal. The learned counsel then moved the Court, that on the above grounds, the cause be struck off the paper. The Ordinance referred to in Section 6 requires that within three clear days after a case has been delivered to an appellant, he shall first transmit a copy thereof with a notice in writing of his appeal to the Respondent, and shall thereupon transmit the said case to the Supreme Court. This had not been done and the learned counsel in support of his argument quoted the Imperial Act on the subject of appeals where his argument was clearly supported, also several cases in which cases of appeal had been decided against the Appellants. The learned counsel further stated that the Appellants had complied with the first part of the requirements of the ordinance, but unfortunately for themselves they had stopped short, half way, and that consequently their case was dead, and that they could not proceed with the appeal. He was of opinion that the case did not admit of any argument seeing that the case had not been filed in the Registrar's Office for three weeks after delivery.

Mr. Bernard admitted that the case had not been transmitted within three days, but argued that they must fall back on the Ordinance as it now stands, and after reading the Ordinance, urged that the reading thereof did not intend to convey the meaning that the case should be deposited with the registrar of the Supreme Court within the same period as the copy supplied to the Respondents. His reading of the clause was that it only intimated that the deposit in the Supreme Court should be made within a reasonable period, and that it was unimportant to the Respondents, inasmuch as the notice served on them put them in possession of the fact of the appellant's intention to appeal against the decision of the Magistrate, and that having done so they were at liberty to commence further proceedings as soon as they could complete their case. The learned counsel relied on the wording of section 2 of the same Ordinance wherein it is laid down that within three clear days either party to a suit determined by a Justice may apply in writing to the said Justice to state and sign a case, setting forth the facts of the said matter, and the grounds of the said determination. The learned counsel admitted that undoubtedly the whole case before the Court now was, whether the appellants were compelled to transmit, under section 6, the case to the Supreme Court within three days. He admitted in answer to an interrogatory from the Chief Justice, that he would be out of Court in England, but at the same time he submitted that such a circumstance could not affect a decision in this Colony, or that an Imperial Statute was sufficient to guide His Lordship in ruling the case before him, and that the construction of the sentence must be decided by the Court here, and not by precedents. Another view of the case was that had not the appellants served the Respondents with due notice of appeal, their recognizance would have been estreated. The learned counsel concluded his remarks by again urging that the wording of the clause palpably admitted of two readings, and that the case as it stood before the Court was the original case of appeal and referred to section 2 of the Ordinance.

His Honor in deciding the motion made by the counsel for the respondents, said that no authorities having been produced by the appellants to support their view of the construction, in its proper meaning, of the ordinance bearing on the question, he had to decide. That certain preliminaries to the action had not been performed, was supported by the precedents quoted by the learned counsel for the Respondents, as to the practice in English Courts of Appeal; though undoubtedly the cause of much hardship it was clear in His Honor's mind that it was much to be regretted that the Legislature here had not copied the Imperial Act in its integrity, which was in itself a model of conciseness and definitiveness. Had such been done the present cloud could not have enveloped the present case and His Honor under the circumstances felt bound, after the decisive authorities quoted by Mr. Pollard, to fall back on the English Act, however much he regretted to do so. His Honor remarked that he hoped as long as he sat on that bench, he might never have such a case before him, so meagre and so argumentative. He dismissed the appeal without costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

Wednesday, 14th November, 1866.
Before J. C. WHYTE, Esq.

THE LUBRA PIRACY.

A Yook, the supposed murderer of Captain Howes, was brought up this morning on remand by Inspector Daly. The prisoner appeared very nervous, and presented anything, but a piratical appearance, in the general acception of that term; on the contrary his personal appearance and demeanour being more that of a confirmed opium smoker, than that of the desperate character he is reported to be, and his indulgence in the former pernicious drug, mainly led to his capture. Mrs. Lucy Howes, the widow of the late Captain Benjamin P. Howes, who, we are happy to say, has somewhat recovered from the cruel shock she has received, deposed, that on Friday, the 21st of September, the *Lubra* left the harbour of Hongkong bound to Japan. On Sunday following about half past six in the evening, the *Lubra* was attacked by pirates. One small junk bore down on them firing muskets. Witness went below immediately, when, after boarding, the junk having run up alongside, the pirates came below, demanding opium and gold. Witness and her husband, the late Captain, were in the cabin together. Witness positively identifies the prisoner, as the head man of the pirates, and the same who talked with her late husband about the gold and opium, which conversation was carried on by the prisoner in very good English. Prisoner was moreover addressed by the other pirates as captain. Witness's late husband, in answer to the prisoner's enquiry, said he had no opium or gold on board. The prisoner thereupon threatened to kill them all, if both articles were not produced, and after ransacking the cabin in vain went on deck with his followers. Shortly afterwards, the prisoner returned below and demanded the opium stating that a coolie on board had said they had some in the vessel. At the time of the attack the ship carried a Chinese steward and chinese Cook, both whom have since disappeared. Prisoner not being satisfied with the further assurance of the Captain, that there was no opium or gold on board, searched all witness's trunks and boxes, and presently proceeded to the hold of the vessel. The pirates returning to the cabin attempted to drag her husband on deck, but he resisted, and all of them went on deck leaving witness with her husband below. The prisoner in about a quarter of an hour returned to the cabin with another man, and they helped themselves to some wine. After this the remainder of the pirates left the ship to go on board the junk, which was alongside when the prisoner again came down into the cabin. Witness could see from the cabin window the pirates passing the cargo out of the *Lubra* to their junk.

This terminated Mrs Howes' testimony which was given throughout without with the greatest precision, leaving no doubt as to her complete conviction of the prisoner's connection with the fatal business which terminated so lamentably to herself.

Inspector Daly being sworn stated that on the 12th of the present month, from information received, he proceeded on board a cargo boat, anchored off Wanchi, where he arrested the prisoner, whom he found in the fore hold smoking opium. Prisoner was pointed out to witness by a Chinaman who accompanied him. The prisoner was personally unknown to witness, but he answered to the description previously received of his general appearance.

His Worship remarked that nothing could be clearer than the manner in which the first witness had identified the prisoner, and remanded the case for further hearing until to-morrow at 12.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE COREA.

The Shanghae *Recorder* gives publicity to the following extracts from the diary of a French officer engaged in the expedition to the Corean capital. It will be read with much interest. The murder of the Missionaries is defended by the only Mandarin who presented himself; but nothing is told about the *General Sherman* and the burning of its crew. The writer says:—

11th October.—The following vessels of war left Chefoo at 6 P.M. The *Guerrière, Primauget, Laplace, Kienchan, Deroulide, Le Breton* and *Tardif*, weather most beautiful, and the sea as smooth as glass.

12th.—The man on the look-out cried out at 10 A.M., land on port side, found to be the Islands Jenières, the weather continued beautiful. After sailing among the group, the fleet came to anchor at 6½ P.M. in sight of Eugenie Island.

13th.—At 7 A.M. the fleet got under weigh and went on slowly through the many islsts surrounding the coast of Corea. 2 P.M. anchored opposite Woody Island, at the entrance of the river leading to Kanghoa.

14th.—The *Guerrière, Primauget* and *Laplace* remained at anchor, there not being water enough for them to proceed on. The four remaining smaller vessels made ready. The *Kienchan* and *Deroulide* towed up the the barges with the landing party, ammunition, baggage, &c. The Gun-boat *Tardif* went ahead of all, ready for engagement, having her guns loaded and primed and the Corps of Riflemen put on board of her, quite prepared for any emegency. The *Le Breton* (another gun-boat) closed the rear, armed and ready in the same way. These vessels one after the other took their positions in front of eleven petty forts, the inside of which appeared to contain nothing. No movement of any kind in the forts and not a soul in the way of garrisoning them, notwithstanding several muzzles of guns were visible in the embrasures. 9 A.M., signalized to the Admiral, on board the *Deroulide*, pointing to two Coreans with the triclor flag from cave, overhanging the rocks on the banks. The Corean pilot on board took up a spyglass and recognized them. It was impossible to go and fetch them, but as a Corean Junk was lying opposite the place, without any one on board, the impression was they would have taken advantage of the occasion and joined the fleet at Kanghoa, not far up the river. 10 A.M., The *Kienchan* got aground on a sand bank, the Admiral went on notwithstanding the accident, calculating, of course, on her being again afloat on the return of the tide. There was no danger, still the delay in getting the boats of the *Guerrière* up which were being towed by the *Kienchan* was considered of some moment; nevertheless the Admiral did not stop the progress of the remainder of the fleet. 10½, A.M. sighted the beach where the landing was to take place. 10¾, 400 men landed. The *Tardif*, commissioned to clear the way, if any resistance should be apparent. Found nothing in the way and did not fire a single shot, not a soldier was visible, and only about thirty Coreans, from curiosity apparently, were noticed grouped in front of houses. Landed the men shortly afterwards all went right, the marines and sailors took possession of the heights overlooking the low land, at the end of which is situated the city of Kanghoa, and the artillery was placed on the highest elevated hill. Meanwhile the *Tardif* came up, having in tow the barges with the rest of the landing party, which landed at noon and took possession of the village, which was found entirely deserted. Everybody had gone from it, and taken with him what he had of value, leaving behind in their houses, the furniture, clothes and a quantity of provisions.

A shower of rain, a nuisance to every body, came on at this time. As there was no enemy to face, the Admiral gave orders to the men to fall out, and company after company took possession of the hamlets near the river side.

The rain having stopped several pickets went out in search of arms, stores &c. and discovered only some fifty useless and dismounted cannon; two rooms full of gingals and bows, and a powder magazine close to a pagoda. We passed the night very comfortably. We had an excellent supper consisting of fowls and two pigs, left behind by the natives; while vegetables were plentiful in all the gardens.

October 15th.—A noise somewhat like an explosion was heard; proved to result from some powder having got ignited in being carried down to the river, from which accident three men were slightly wounded. At 8 a.m. one party reconnoitred the banks on the north side to try the fords; while the commanding officer made his way with a strong force towards the city of Kanghoa, situated about three miles up. Khanghoa is the chief town of the Isle and is looked upon by the natives as one of their strongest places. Captain D'Ozery went into the City and dislodged some of the firing party. He was fired upon by the Coreans from the ramparts at a distance of over 1800 yards; but not one shot told, as they were all fired too high. The fire was returned by the French Riflemen, and the garrison bolted from the walls and concentrated themselves in a sort of tunnel over one of the City gates. From this place they were driven back and the gate broken open with axes. The commanding officer would not keep possession of the City, although eighty men would have been quite a sufficient garrison for it. He surveyed the place thoroughly and after burning the defences on the gates, he returned to the head quarters on the banks, carrying with him the flag seized on the walls. Three Coreans were killed by the French bullets, but not one of the French was even slightly hurt. Yesterday at 4 p.m. eight Coreans presented themselves at the advance post, four of whom bore a chair in which an old man was seated. As he appeared to command much respect he was taken to be a Mandarin who had come to see the Admiral. He was accordingly escorted to the Admiral's ship, the Rev. Father Ridel acting as interpreter. The Mandarin's behaviour was unbecoming and defiant. He admitted the murder of the missionaries, but had the audacity to add that it was the right way to serve them. As was naturally to be expected, the Mandarin was abruptly dismissed by the Admiral, and went away, doubtless much disgusted. On Captain D'Ozery's return, the Admiral gave orders to attack Khanghoa at half past eight the following morning.

October 16th.—8.30 A.M.—Three columns advancing under march, Captain D'Ozery commanding the foremost one. 9.30 A.M.—After a march, more resembling a walk than anything else, the Admiral halted Captain D'Ozery's men. The force was about four hundred yards from the City walls, when they fired several shots. Shortly afterwards they scaled the walls, but not one single Corean soldier was to be seen; though a few men were observed in the distance bolting away as hard as they could run. The French soldiers burst open the principal gate and the Admiral made his entry into the City of Kanghoa, the remainder of the men *carrying arms*. The inhabitants had fled to the hills during the previous night, taking with them all that they could carry, scarcely any one being left in the whole place. The Admiral visited the Yamen; at which place some fifteen or twenty natives, made prisoners, were brought before him. They asserted that the Mandarin had left the City that morning and had induced all the people to follow his example. The French soldiers scattered themselves over the City and looted some bed-covers, pigs, fowls and other such things. The Government Store was also entered and a quantity of swords, arrows and other weapons were met with. After four hours' search the Government chest was discovered. It contained only an amount of some 190,000 francs in silver ingots, carefully wrapped up in paper. This was looked upon as a rather good haul. One Company garrisoned the City, the remainder of the men returning to the head quarters on the banks of the river.

Khanghoa, is a city which would contain about 10,000 inhabitants. It is a small, filthy and poor place. The fortifications when compared with the works of our military science, are mere child's play.

October 17th.—Pickets were sent out in search of munitions of war. Eight disabled and dismounted cannons, together with some powder and useless muskets constituted all that was discovered. The natives kept away, but the only Christian in the Isle came to see Father Ridel and some Coreans bearing the tricolor flag since arrived. They stated that the two remaining Missionaries had not been captured. One of these Coreans is an excellent pilot and consequently a very useful man.

October 19th.—Some people on horseback shewed themselves on the banks on the opposite side, waving a flag and making signs. A boat was sent off to fetch one of them. On coming on board the *Deroulide*, he presented a large envelope. The Admiral opened it and found a long dispatch written in Chinese, which was duly translated by a Chinese convert. It came from the Viceroy and Military Commandant of the Corea, who wrote on behalf of the King. The contents were vague and diffuse, and treated at great length of the punishment which had befallen the late missionaries; ending by a request to the Admiral to come up to the Capital and enter into negotiations. The Admiral's reply was short but decisive, and after extolling the missionaries, he laid down his claims as follows;

First:—Punishment of the three principal Ministers who instigated the execution of the late missionaries.

Second:—An individual with full powers to be sent to treat with him.

The Messenger departed with this note.

October 20th.—Some natives resumed their labors in the field.

October 21st.—The *Laplace* is announced to be dispatched to Shanghai.

October 22nd.—A Corean caught in the act of setting fire to some houses was shot. The Corean convert returned to notify Father Ridel that an army of 15,000 strong, were coming down from the Capital to attack the French, and that Junks laden with stones had been sunk in the River to obstruct the passage of the Men of War.

October 23rd.—The workmen in the field continue on. Many of the Coreans have returned to Kanghoa. Father Ridel has taken up quarters on shore in a house near the river. Two out of the four Coreans with him are excellent pilots and do good service.

According to a Dublin paper, an Irish farmer intends bringing an action against Lord Portarlington, to recover the value of his damaged hay, which he neglected to put under shelter on the faith of his Lordship's fair-weather prophecy.

A fine gold cross and chain, once the property of Royalty, lately dug up at Clare, in Suffolk, has been restored to its place among the Crown jewels, after lying buried for upwards of 500 years. Philippa, granddaughter of Edward III., probably carried this jewel with her into Suffolk, on going to reside there after her marriage with Edmund Mortimer, the Lord of Clare. The gold cross is said to have contained in it a relic of the true cross. The finder has been rewarded with £3 by order of he Majesty.

THE COOLIE EMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The Convention signed at Peking on the 6th March, embodying the rules and regulations under which the coolie traffic may be carried on in British and French vessels, does not seem likely to be viewed with unmixed satisfaction by anybody except the keepers of baracoons—"Emigration Agencies" they are euphoniously termed in the Convention—and the native crimps employed by them; unless we except the coolies themselves, whose condition would certainly be improved by the new regulations, were they effectually carried out. The terms of the Convention have been sharply criticised by the local press on account of their palpable inconsistency, and justly so. The acknowledged evils of the traffic being known to arise chiefly from its being in the hands of unscrupulous speculators, who employ yet more unscrupulous tools in the shape of native crimps or kidnappers, to bring the human grist to their mill, it is certainly strange that the very document which is devised as a remedy for these evils should commence by giving increased facilities for their continuance; facilities promptly availed of by the French, under whose colours a thriving trade in flesh and blood has been going on ever since. What is the nature of this human commodity obtained by fraud, held by violence and transported with all the horrors of the African slave trade in its worst days? The recipients of it in the West Indies do not seem to value it very highly after all. The *Guiana Times*, writing on the subject of Chinese immigration, says:—"There can be no doubt that a large proportion of the Chinese immigrants have fallen into the vices of opium smoking and gambling. As many as 7,000 out of 10,000 in the colony are devoted to the first-named vice, and 3,000 to gambling. Hence only 10 per cent. of the number are really sober and industrious people." If this statement be correct, the 10,000 Chinese imported in Guiana cannot be considered either a profitable or a welcome addition to the population of that colony. And if the Chinese coolie proved so undesirable an acquisition when imported under the old system, how will it be with the newly imposed restrictions and responsibilities? The Jamaica *Standard*, in reviewing the Convention, says:—"It behoves Jamaica to study well the questions thus raised. We want immigrants, but we cannot, with any benefit to ourselves, pay too much for them, any more than a man who wants money can expect to make it profitable by borrowing it at cent percent. Some timely representations from the planters of this country, who may be best able to deal with the question, ought to be submitted to Governor Grant, with a view of furnishing him with a reliable data whereon to base any consultation he may have with Her Majesty's Ministers in reference to immigration from China to this island." After this, we are not surprised to hear that the Coolie Immigration Committee of Jamaica have determined to receive no coolies from China at all, if the new regulations are rigidly adhered to, although they are still willing to take some 2,000 annually should certain of them be relaxed. In fact, the new order of things seems to work badly at both ends; in China it rather encourages the barracoon and crimp system than otherwise, and in the West Indies discourages the continuance of immigration by the severity of the terms imposed.—*London & China Express.*

A great deal of interest is excited just now by a gigantic undertaking in Holland. It consists in draining a large portion of the Zuiderzee, in which will be recovered 195,000 hectares of land. The expense of this undertaking is valued at 106 millions of florins. As is well known, the Dutch have already succeeded in draining a portion of the sea of Haarlem and turning it into a fertile plain.

Some indefatigable statistician has just announced that the departments in France which smoke the most tobacco are the Pas-de-calais, Bouches du Rhone, Seine, Var, Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, Rhone et Seine et Oise. Those which use least are Aveyron, Charente, Dordogne, Earn, Ariege, Dena-Sevres, Savoy et Correze. Those which take the most snuff are Seine-inferieure, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Cure, et Bouches-du-Rhone. On the contrary are Haute-Savoie, Pyrenees-Orientales, Charente, Charente-inferieure et Aude.

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May 11, 1866.
From the Shanghae Recorder.
The present mail brings us a copy of the useful little guide book for Tourists in the North of China, which has recently been published by Mr N. B. Dennys, and we we are glad to be able to express a favorable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and interesting information; and may be looked upon in the light of the "Murray" for Tourists in Northern Provices of the Celestial Empire.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, *November 13th*, 1866.

UNDER instructions from H.E. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, the Undersigned herewith publishes for the information of British subjects in this Consular district the annexed Translation of the Notification of the Blockade of the river Séoul in Corea by the French squadron.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS,
Vice Consul in charge of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate.

TRANSLATION.

SHANGHAI, *October 31st* 1866.

Notification of the blockade of the River Séoul by the French Squadron.

I the undersigned Rear Admiral Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of H. M. the Emperor of the French in the Seas of China and Japan: Being desirous of obtaining redress for the murder by the order of the Corean Government of a great number of French missionaries and in virtue of the power vested in me as Commander in Chief.

Declare:—That on and after the 15th Instant, the river Séoul and all its mouths shall be held in a state of effective blockade by the Naval forces under my command. All vessels attempting to break the blockade will be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of International Law and of the Treaties in force with the neutral powers.

On board the *Guerriere*,
Chefoo Harbour, Oct. 5, 1866.
(Signed), G. ROSE.

True Copy,
CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

HONGKONG, 14th NOVEMBER.

Our last Summary was under date of 1st November, since then (on the 7th instant) the P. O. Steamer 'Behar' arrived with the English mails of 26th September and Telegrams extending to the 11th ultimo.

The 'Lobelia' and 'Red Riding Hood' with full cargoes of English manufactures arrived here on the 8th instant.

Business during past fortnight has shewn symptoms of improvement. The market for nearly all staples is firmer, and though the deliveries on the whole have been on a moderate scale, the last few days have been characterized by a decidedly better demand. A lively inquiry has prevailed for 16/24 Twist.

Shirtings are still without attention.

T-Cloths of heavy weights have improved in value, and being scarce are firmly held. With the exception of the finer kinds of Woollens, in which a fair amount of business was transacted at advancing rates there is nothing to call for special remarks.

Raw Cotton.—The business of the fortnight has been characterized by a continued lively demand and deliveries are far above the average, owing to which and to the falling off of supplies from India an advance of from $2 to $3 has been established. The 'Catharine Apcar' from Calcutta laden with Cotton got on shore and had to throw some 2000 Bales to get afloat again. Sales comprise about 20,000 Bales.

Cotton Yarn.—About 1000 Bales of the lower numbers changed hands at $185 to $192½ per Bale. The business in other counts has been very limited.

Grey Shirtings.—No sale of 8¼ lbs. is reported, and the transactions in 7 lbs comprise about 2000 pieces at $3.30 to $3.40.

White Shirtings—have been neglected and but 900 pieces were sold at quotations.

T-Cloths—1000 pieces of the heavier makes were sold at better rates.

Drills are difficult of sale. For 40 yards there is a light inquiry but the market is bare of this kind.

Brocades and Shirtings are in somewhat better demand, and 1250 pieces changed hands at improved rates.

Turkey Red—1500 pieces 3 lbs. were sold at $3.75.

Long Ells.—In absence of any demand holders lowered their prices to induce sales, yet the business done is of very limited extent.

Scarlets maintain their high value and continue to be readily saleable.

Spanish Stripes.—About 1,000 pieces met with purchasers at full rates. There still prevails a fair inquiry.

Camlets have still further given way in value and continue to be difficult of sale. Sales 360 pieces.

Lastings.—200 pieces of fair assortment were sold at $18.50 per piece.

Metals.—Nailrod Iron has continued to be freely taken at the reduced rates of $3.15 a $3.30; sales 12,000 bdls. Bar Iron has not been dealt in. Tin Plates have met with slight attention and about 600 boxes were quitted at $6.50 a $6 60. All other Metals have been neglected.

Coals continue in fair supply and no change in price has taken place.

Rice.—A little speculative inquiry, brought about by the inclement weather which for some days prevailed, has caused prices to advance about 15 to 20.

Imports.

Quotations.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24,	$190.00	a	215.00
No. 28 a 32,	215.00	a	225.00
No. 38 a 42,	240.00	a	260.00
Shirtings grey, 7 lbs.	3.30	a	3.50
8.4 lbs.	3.60	a	3.70
9.10 a 12 lbs.,	4.80	a	6.30
Shirtings white, 52 a 56 reed,	3.10	a	3 30
64 a 66 reed,	4.10	a	4.20
68 a 72 ,,	4.50	a	5.50
T-Cloths, 6 a 6.12 lbs., 32 in.,	2.65	a	2.85
7 lbs.,	3.00	a	3.30
8 ,, 36 in.,	3.75	a	4.35
Shirtings white spotted,	4 20	a	4.50
Shirtings Dyed,	4.90	a	5.50
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs.,	3.50	a	3 85
Brocades white,	4.10	a	4.40
Colored,	5.20	a	5.50
Damasks,	8,00	a	9.00
Chintzes, scarlet,	2.85	a	3.10
Assorted,	2.75	a	3.00
Handkerchiefs,	0.80	a	1.15
Raw Cotton, Bengal,	19.00	a	22.00
Shanghai,	23.00	a	24.00
Tientsin,	21.00	a	21.50
Spanish stripes, scarlet,	0.95	a	1.10
assorted,	0.80	a	1.05
Medium, Ladies, and Habit Cloths,	1.50	a	2.65
Long Ells, *H* scarlet,	10.50	a	11.00
H assorted,	9.00	a	9.50
HH scarlet,	11.20	a	11.40
HHH assorted,	9.50	a	10.00
Camlets, *S*,	21.00	a	20.25
SS,	20.00	a	20.75
BBB,	23 00	a	24.00
Dutch,	28.00	a	31.00
Lastings,	18.00	a	18.75
Blankets, 7 a 12 lbs.	3.50	a	6.00
Metals, Iron Nail Rod,	3.10	a	3.20
Round bar, square and Flat bar,	2.70	a	3.00
Hoop,	3.20	a	3.50
Wire,	7.00	a	8.00
Lead,	6.10	a	6.60
Tin,	20.00	a	21.50
Tin-Plates,	6.20	a	6.60
Steel,	3.50	a	5.00
Quicksilver,	67.00	a	68.00
Coals, English,	12.00	a	13.50
Welsh,	12.50	a	14.00
Australian,	8.00	a	9.00
Straits Produce.—			
Rattans,	2.80	a	5.30
Pepper, white,	10.50	a	11.00
Black,	6.40	a	6.50
Betel Nut,	2.80	a	4.60
Sandalwood,	3.50	a	14.00
Rice, Bengal,	2 25	a	2.60
Rangoon,	1.90	a	2.10
Arracan,	1.85	a	2.10
Siam,	1.80	a	2.20
Saigon,	2.00	a	2.30

OPIUM.

This market has ruled very steadily and prices close on a par with last quotations, viz:—

Patna,	$607.50
Benares,	$600
Malwa,	$810

Freights.—Small vessels have been in request for Saigon and Bangkok at 30 a 37½ cents respectively. Large and Medium Bottoms are neglected. Freights to London 25/ to San Francisco $3; to Melbourne 30/.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,	
Bank,	4/6¼.
Credits,	4/6¾ a 4/7.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 219½.
,, Bombay, 3 ,,	Rs. 219⅝.
,, Shanghae, 30 days' sight,	Tls. 75.
Bar Silver,	11½ per cent. pm.
Sycee,	9¼ per cent. pm.
Gold Leaf,	$23.35 per tael.
Gold Bar, California, equivalent 100 touch,	$23.40 per tael.
Discounts,	10 per cent.
Hongkong & S.hae Banking Co. Shares, old	3 per cent dis.
Do. new	1½ per cent. dis.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., old,	20 per cent. pm.
Do. new,	15 per cent. pm.
Union Dock Company,	17 per cent. dis.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam,	8 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Gas Company,	10 per cent. pm. nominal.
China Traders' Insurance,	4 per cent. pm.

CANTON, 13th NOVEMBER.

IMPORTS.

A few small sales, of 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings are reported at $4, and of Medium Cloths at $1.60 per yard. Lead has been dealt in to a fair extent, and $6.60 to $6.70 have been the ruling prices for ordinary descriptions.

For Quicksilver an advance of $1.50 a $2 on last quotations has been established. Sales 1,000 pieces 8¼ Grey Shirtings at $4. 60 pieces Medium Cloths at $1.60. Common Lead $6.60 a $6.70. 350 flasks. Quicksilver at $72 a $73.50.

Raw Cotton—has advanced 2 Tls. The sales reported comprise about 8,000 bales.

Yarn—has still further recede and may be quoted $5 below last month's prices.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Country Congou.—The stock comprises 33 chops of 21,819 packages. Settlements have not taken place, the only offers in the market being 4 a 5 Taels below the Teamen's demand.

Country Greens.—Arrivals to date amount to 5 chops of 3,800 packages, but no sales are noted.

In Canton-packed Congous nothing has been done.

Reported settlements are as follows:—

3,000 bxs.,	Scented Orange Pekoe	Tls.	22 a 28
3,500 ,,	Scented Caper,		19 a 26
2,500 ,,	Gunpowder,		20 a 27

SILK.

The 5th crop of Tsatlee and Loongkong is estimated at 600 bales and the 6th crop at about 300 bales, of which ¾ths are yellow. Of Kowkong 400 piculs are expected. Stocks at market are heavy and holders anxious to realize.

Quotations are as follows:—

Loonkong, No. 1,	$595.00		
Kowkong, No. 3,	520.00	a	530.00
Cumchuck Lucklow,	570.00	a	580.00
Rereeled Lucklow,	630.00	a	650 00
Tsatlee, No. 1,	600.00	a	620.00
Suelam,	440.00		
Punjam,	155.00	a	160.00
Pierced Cocoons,	90.00		
Waste Silk, No. 1,	75.00	a	90.00
No. 2,	70.00	a	80.00

SUNDRIES.

Quotations are as follows:—

Cassia,	$19.00	a	19.50
Cassia Buds,	41.00	a	42.00
Star Aniseed,	20.00	a	21.00
Aniseed Oil,	195.00	a	200.00
Rhubarb,	70.00	a	80.00
Sugar white No. 1,	8.60	a	8.70
Brown,	5.00		

Sailed.—For London, Samuel (see Export). For Macao, (to fill up) Cheetah. For New York, Acapulco.

Loading.—For London, Cora Linn and Bankside. For New York, Albert Victor (engaged full), Charger and Powhattan.

Freights.—For London, £1.10 per 50 feet. For New York, £1.15 to £1.17.6 per 40 feet.

SHANGHAI, 8th NOVEMBER.

Our last despatch was under date of 25th ulto.; since then the English mail of 10th September and French mail of 17th idem, arrived on the 29th ulto. and 4th instant respectively, the latter bringing telegraphic news from London to 6th October. Telegrams *via* Kiachta extend to the 5th October and quote Tea dull; No. 3 Tsatlee Silk 33 S; Cotton higher; Bank rate of discount 4½ per cent.

The Market for imports continues depressed. More business has been done in Silk and Green Teas than during the preceding fortnight whilst Black Teas have been neglected. Exchange has ruled steadily. Freights remain unaltered.

IMPORTS.

Late home advices of the improved position of the Cotton market imparted a little more firmness to our market for Shirtings and an advance of 5 cand. was established on the previous quotation for 8¼ lbs—7 lbs. are firm but unaltered in value. For White Shirtings and T-Cloths there has been very little enquiry and prices shew a downward tendency.

Woollens.—Long Ells are lower, Camlets and Spanish Stripes have also given way in value, Lastings are difficult of sale and lower prices have been accepted.

Deliveries from 8th to 25th October.

Metals.—Lead is in request for Japan, but prices shew no alteration. Iron has been inquired for; Nailrod is in fair demand at quotations.

SALES.

American Drills,	720	pieces.
Grey Shirtings,	12,400	,,
—White Shirtings,	3,600	,,
Spotted Shirtings,	1,850	,,
T-Cloths,	1,250	,,
Chintzes,	4.100	,,
Velvets,	640	,,
Handkerchiefs,	1,200	dozen.
Woollens & S. Stripes,	726	pieces.
Long Ells,	762	,,
Camlets,	180	,,
Lastings,	120	,,
Crape Lastings,	1,110	,,
Woollen Damasks,	3,150	,,
Dimities,	200	,,
Brocades,	450	,,

Coals.—Although the market has been quiet, holders are unwilling to accept present quotations. Arrivals have been small comprising 950 tons Cardiff and 1,100 tons Australian,

Rice.—There is still no foreign Rice here, but native Grain is very abundant. We quote:—Canton, Best, Tls. 2.0.5 to 2.4.0; common, Tls. 1.6 5 to 1.9.0. Bengal, Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.9.0. Manila, cargo, Tls. 1.3.5 to 1.4.5; White, Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.7.5. Siam, cargo, Tls. 1.4.0 to 1.6.0; White, Tls. 1.7.0 to 1.9.0. Arracan, Tls. 1.5.5 to 2.1.0. Formosa, cargo, Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.7.0; White, Tls. 1.8.0 to 2.1.0.

Opium.—Malwa.—Native dealers entered the market after the arrival of the Mail steamer on the 29th ultimo, and the bulk of the stock held by foreigners passed into their hands at prices ranging from Tls. 575 to 585, but subsequent supplies proving small, rates gradually advanced, and sales have been made recently as high as Tls. 640, which is the present quotation, although rendered almost nominal by the absence of appreciable stock. Quotations from Tien-tsin and the Yang-tsze ports continue low barely yielding Tls. 585 to 590 here. Patna, there has been a good enquiry for this description and prices have steadily improved. The stock in foreign hands is now very small. We quote:—

	Highest.	Lowest	Closing rates.
Malwa,	Tls. 640	575	640 nom.
Patna,	Tls. 475	418	470

	Malwa. chests.	Patna. chests.
Arrivals from 24th ultimo to 7th instant,	1,352	491
Deliveries, do. do.,	1,811	491
Stock, do.,	557	780

Cotton—has declined good Shanghae Staple being obtainable at Tls. 15. Tientsin is out of the market. Some enquiry has prevailed for shipment to Japan where the crops is said to be a failure.

Exchange has been pretty steady throughout the fortnight, a comparatively small business having been done. Closing quotations are:—Bank rate, 6 months' sight, 6s. 2½d.; First-class Credits, 6s. 3d.; Documentary Paper, 6s. 3½d. On Hongkong, Banks, on demand, 26 per cent: Private, 15 days' sight, 26½ per cent discount.

Freights—The cargo offering is not in excess of the available tonnage, and no improvement in rates has been established. There are six vessels on for London at £1. 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, and seven for new New York at £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Arrivals.—From London—'Queen of the Ocean,' 'Kate Carnie,' and 'Albuera.'

Departures.—To London—'Scindia.' To New York.—'Fychow.'

Vessels on the Berth.—For London—'Camilla,' 'City of Quebec,' (full) 'Charlotte,' 'Cissy,' Elizabeth Nicholson,' and 'Southern Cross.' For New York.—'Assyrian,' 'Anita,' (full), 'Andreas,' 'Antelope,' 'Lady Louisa,' Sea Witch,' (full), 'Edith Banfield,' (full).

Imports.

Quotations.

G. E. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.,	Tls. 2.4.0	a	2.5.5
8¼ a 8½ lbs.,	2.7.5	a	2.8.5
9 a 9¾ lbs.,	3.0.0	a	3.7.0
G. E. White Shirtings, 52 reed,	2.2.0	a	2.2.5
56 reed,	2.3.5	a	2.4.5
60 reed,	2.5.0	a	2.6.5
64 reed,	2.7.5	a	2.8.0
66 reed,	2.8.5	a	3.5.0
American drills, 40 yds, 15 lbs.,	5.5.0	a	5 7.5
American jeans, 30 yds, 10½ lbs.,	None.		
American sheetings, 40 yards, 15 lbs.,	5.0.0	a	5.2.5
English drills, 40 yds. 12 a 15 lbs.,	4.5.0	a	4.7.5
T-Cloths, 6 a 7 lbs., 32 inches,	2.1.5	a	2.4.0
8 a 8.4 lbs., 36 inches	2.9.0	a	3.0.0
Handkerchiefs, blue,	0.7.5	a	0.8.0
brown,	0.7.5	a	0.8.0
Spot. shirtings, white,	3.2.5	a	3.3.0
Brocades, white,	3.2.5	a	3.3.0
dyed. assorted,	3.8.0	a	4.0.0
Damasks, assorted,	7.0.0	a	7.5.0
Chintz, assorted,	1.8.0	a	2.4.0
blue,	2.3.0	a	2.5.0
brown,	2.2.0	a	2.3.0
Turkey reds, 24 yards, 32 inches,	2.8.0	a	3.5.0
Velvets, black, 22 in.,	0.2.5	a	0.2.6
blue, 22 inch,	0.2.7	a	0.2.8
Velveteens, black, 18in.	0.1.5	a	0.1 7
,, 26in.	0.2 5	a	0.2.6
Muslins, 12 yds., 32in.,	1.1.0	a	1.2.0
Dimities, 12 yds., 41in.	1.6.0	a	1.8.0
Union spanish stripes,	0.4.5	a	0.6.0
Spanish stripes,	0.6.8	a	0.7.0
Medium broad and habit cloths,	1.0.0	a	1.7.0
Camlets, English, *S*,	15.5.0	a	15.7.5
SS,	15.0.0	a	15.2.5
SSS,	13.0.0	a	13.5.0
Long ells, scarlet,	7.5.0	a	7.8.0
assorted,	7.0.0	a	7.2.0
Lastings,	13.0.0	a	14.0.0
Crape lastings,	6 5.0		
lustres,	5.2 0	a	5.7.0
Orleans, figured,	5.5.0	a	6.2.5
plain,	4.7.5		
Metals, Iron, flat and round,	2.0.0	a	2.3.0
Nail rod,	2.3.5	a	2.4.5
Hoop,	2.3.0	a	2.5.0
Pig, per ton,	17.0.0	a	20 0.0
Lead,	4.8.0	a	5.0.0
Tin-plates,	4.3.0	a	4.6.0
Steel,	3.7.0		
Quicksilver,	52.0.0	a	53.0.0
Flints,	0.7.0	a	0.8.5
Window glass,	2.2.0	a	2.4.0
Pepper, black,	5.8.0	a	6.0.0
white,	8.0.0	a	8.5.0.
Betelnut, Cochin-china	3.2.0	a	3.4.0
Rattans, Straits, com.,	2.4.0	a	2.7.0
good to fine,	3.3.0	a	4.0.0
Banjermassing,	4.2.0	a	4.4.0
Sapanwood, 3 pieces weighing 1 picul,	2.2.0	a	2.4.0
6 a 7 pcs. weigh 1 pl.	1.7.0	a	2.0.0
small pcs. weigh 1 pl.	1.0.0	a	1.2.0
Sapanwood, S. Sea Is.,	3.1.0	a	3.2.0
Timor,	5.5.0	a	6.0.0
Malabar,	12.0.0	a	12.5.0
Mangrove bark, Singapore and Penang,	0.6.0	a	0.7.0
Siam,	0.8.5	a	0.9.0
Tin, Straits,	18.0.0	a	18.1.0
Malacca,	19.0.0	a	19.5.0
Rice, Arracan & Rangoon	1.7.0	a	2.0.0
Siam cargo,	1.5.0	a	1.6.0
good to fine white	1.8.0	a	2.1.0
Saigon,	1.8.0	a	2.0.0
Bengal, com. to mid.	1.7.0	a	2.0.0
good to fine,	2.2.0	a	2.4.0
Sugar, black, Swatow and Amoy	3.0.0	a	3.3.0
Formosa,	3.7.0	a	4.0.0
brown, Hainan,	4.0.0	a	4 2.0
Formosa & Amoy,	4.0.0	a	4.1.0
Swatow,	4.3.0	a	4.4.0
Canton,	3.9.0	a	4.1.0
Manila,	3.2.0	a	3.6.0
white, com to fair	4.9.0	a	5.3.0
medium,	5.7.0	a	6.1.0
fine to finest,	6.7.0	a	7.3.0
Coals, English,	10.0.0		
Cardiff,	10.7.5		
Welsh,	11.0.0		
Amr. Anthracite	12.0.0		
Sydney,	7.5.0		
Japan,	5.5.0		
Formosa,	5.2.5		

Exports.

SILK.

Raw Silk.—Settlements for the fortnight comprise 2,100 China and 900 bales Japan, in all 3,000 bales, which is considered a fair average business. Prices are decidedly lower, and the Chinese are mostly pressing for sales from want of money and accounts of a decline of prices in the interior. The figures for the season stand thus:—Settlements to date 23,000 bales against 43,300 bales for same date last year. Export 19,944 bales against 42,357 last year. Stock about 4,000 bales against 3,000 last year. We quote:—

Tsatlee, No. 1,	Tls.	640 a 645
No. 2,		620 a 625
No. 3,		590 a 605
No. 3½,		555 a 575
No. 4,		525 a 545
No. 5, and common,		480 a 515
Hangchow Tsatlee,		495 a 510
Taysaam, short reel, No. 1,		535 a 550
No. 2,		510 a 530
No. 3,		485 a 500
No. 3½,		435 a 475
No. 4,		435 a 475
Skein,		405 a 415
Sewhing,		395 a 445

TEA.

Black Teas.—The unfavorable advices received from home, and the large stock at present on offer here, have caused an entire cessation of business in Congous. Only two chops have been settled since last mail, and they at rather lower prices.

Settlements for the fortnight have been as follows: Exchange at 6s. 3d. per tael and Freight at £1 10s. per ton:—663 chests Fair Hohow, Tls. 17 per picul; reshipments 1,300 chests. 150 chests Fair Oonam, Tls. 23 per picul; stock, 43,000 chests.

Total Settlements, with Re-shipments from the River Ports, from 1st June to date, 252,000 chests, against 218,000 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.

We have again a fair business in Fychows and Moyunes to report, solely for the American market. Prices have been very irregular, in some instances even above our last quotations, but at the close of business fair to medium grades may be quoted one tael lower, whilst all good to finest chops are held for previous rates. These latter will no doubt be scarce throughout the season, for it is a noticeable fact that the favorite chops yet received are much smaller than in ordinary years. One chop of Pingsuey is the only settlement for the London market.

Settlements have been as follows:—15,100 half-chests common Fychow to finest Teenkai and Moyune, at Tls. 33½ to 45 proportion; 1,200 half-chests fair Pingsuey, at Tls. 34 proportion; 1,100 half-chests local-packed Fychow, at Tls. 28½ to 33 proportion—17,400 halfchests.

Reshipments, 1,700 half-chests. Stock, 33,800 half-chests Fychow and Moyune, and 7,800 half-chests Pingsuey.—total, 41,600 packages.

Total Settlements with Re-shipments Kiukiang, from 1st June to date. 138,800 half-chests, against 84,600 half-chests last year.

We quote, with Exchange 6s. 3d. and Freight £1 10s. per ton:—

Gunpowder.

Fychow and Moyune.

Cargo,	Tls.	34 a 40.
Superior,	,,	42 a 48.
Fine,	,,	50 a 60.
Finest,	,,	62 a 75.

Imperial.

Fychow and Moyune.

Cargo,	Tls.	30 a 32.
Superior,	,,	34 a 38.
Fine,	,,	40 a 48.
Finest,	,,	50 a 55.

Young Hyson.

Fychow and Moyune.

Cargo,	Tls.	22 a 26.
Superior,	,,	28 a 38.
Fine,	,,	40 a 46.
Finest,	,,	48 a 55.

Hyson.

Fychow and Moyune.

Cargo,	Tls.	30 a 36.
Superior,	,,	38 a 46.
Fine,	,,	48 a 60.
Finest,	,,	60 a 70.

Twankay.

Fychow and Moyune.

Cargo,	Tls.	14 a 17.
Superior,	,,	18 a 21.
Fine,	,,	22 a 26.
Finest,	,,	26 a 28.

HANKOW, 3rd NOVEMBER.

Our last despatch was under date of 20th ultimo since when no Mails from England have come to hand. Telegrams via Kiachta extend to the 25th September, quoting Tea quiet; Silk steady but dull No. 3 Tsatlee 32 S.; Cotton and Cotton Manufactures improving; Bank rate of discount 5 per cent.

IMPORTS.

A slight improvement is noticeable in Plain Cottons and Dyed Fancy Goods, whilst Woollens and Worsteds are neglected.

Grey Shirtings.—A fair demand exists, but holders decline to quiet except at an advance. 8¼ lbs. are in very small supply.

White Shirtings are out of demand and prices nominal

T-Cloths are in request and higher prices obtainable, owing to smallness of stocks.

Drills have still further receded in value. A few small sales are reported at a reduction of 2 to 3 mace per piece.

Dyed Spots, Brocades Damasks—and other fancy goods continue in demand at advanced rates.

Chintzes.—For large patterns a brisk inquiry prevails.

Woollens.—Camlets have declined 3 to 5 mace.

Lastings are difficult of sale.

Long Ells are in better inquiry but no change in price is as yet noticeable.

Spanish Stripes are slightly firmer but the demand is very limited.

Orleans and Crape Lustres have been dealt in to a moderate extent.

Figured Orleans are in demand and saleable at advanced rates.

Metals.—No change in value, all kinds are dull of sale and quotations nominal.

Raw Cotton.—The market has been completely overstocked by recent heavy arrivals and in consequence prices have considerably receded.

Sugar Brown.—Transactions have been limited and at rather lower rates; in other kinds no business is reported. White has not met with much inquiry but prices are maintained.

Black Pepper.—The demand is very small, prices have receded; for good parcels Tls. 6.60 to Tls. 6.80 is obtainable.

Opium Patna.—Transactions have been on a moderate Scale, rates fluctuated slightly during the fortnight and close with an upward tendency at Tls. 620 to Tls. 630.

Patna.—Holders firm, sales at Tls. 460.

Persian. Found buyers at Tls. 475.

Excange.—On London Bank 6/3½ 6 months sight, on Hongkong 15 days' sight, 27 to 27¼ per cent, on Shanghae 1¼ to 1½ per cent discount at 10 days sight.

Freights.—Per steamer to Shanghae Tls. 3 to Ningpo Tls. 4 per ton.

Exports.

Tea.—Quietness has continued to rule in this market since last mail, prices being still too high to admit of profitable shipments to England. Purchases have been 5,850 chests, of which 4,250 chests are common Oonams on Russian account at Tls. 13.90 a 14.60 per picul, the remainder have been chiefly in barter. Holders are not pressing sales. Stocks 10,400 chests.

Settlements of the fortnight, including 606 chests under contract, and 2,613 chests shipped on native account amount to 9,069 chests.

The following are the prices which have been paid:—

Oonams, common to fair,	Tls. 13.90 a 18.50	per pl.
Oopacks, & Cheong sow kais, common to medium, (3d crop)	19.00 a 24.00	,,

The following shows the total Shipments &c. to date as compared with last season:—

Shipments,	1866,	350,969	chests.
do.,	1865,	301,796	,,
Stock,	1866,	10,400	,,
do.,	1865,	9,344	,,
Arrivals,	1866,	361,369	,,
do.,	1865,	311,050	,,

The export hence from 1st January to date is:—

To Shanghae,	1866,	24,194,176	lbs.
do.,	1865,	21,439,348	,,
do.,	1864,	28,017,148	,,
To London,	1866,	10,132,730	,,
do.,	1865,	10,531,869	,,
do.,	1864,	6,225,249	,,
Total,	1866,	34,326,906	,,
do.	1865,	31,971,217	,,
do.	1866,	34,242,397	,,

The following are quotations for the other articles of export:—

Oil, Sow-yow, per tub 73 catties,	Tls.	5.6.0	a	6.0.0
Hongkohg-yow, per tub 54 catties,		4.0.0	a	4.5.0
Pa-Tong-yow,	picul	6.4.0	a	6.6.0
Cha-yow,	,,	8.6.0	a	9.6.0
Tallow,	piece,	9.2.0	a	9.9.0
Fungus,	picul,	32.0.0	a	33.0.0
Wax, White,	,,	165.0.0	a	170.0.0
Yellow,	,,	45.0.0	a	60.0.0
Rhubarb, Sze-chuen,	picul,	4.0.0	a	4.5.0
Shensi,	picul,	54.0.0	a	60.0.0
Tobacco, Green,	,,	31.0.0	a	36.0.0
Yellow,		23.0.0	a	24.0.0
Leaf,	,,	7.5.0	a	7.8.0
Hemp, White,	,,	13.0.0	a	13.5.0
Green,	,,	9.0.0	a	9.0.0
Safflower,	,,	70.0.0	a	100.0.0

Imports.

Quotations.

Grey shirtings, 7 a 7½ lbs.,	Tls. 2.5.0	a	2 5.5
8¼ a 8½ lbs.	2.8.0	a	2.8.5
9 a 10 ,,	3.5.0	a	3.8.0
White shirtings, 56 a 60 reed,	2.5.0	a	2.7.0
64 a 66 reed,	3.0.0	a	3 2.0
68 a 72 ,,	3.4.0	a	3.6.0
T-Cloths, 6 a 6½ lbs. 32 inch wide,	2.4.0	a	2.5.0
7 a 7½ lbs. 32 do.,	2.6 0	a	2.9.0
8 a 8¼ lbs 36 do.,	3.4.0	a	3.6.0
Chintz, assorted,	2.4.0	a	2.8.0
American Drills, 40 yards,	5.4.0	a	5.5.0
Sheetings, 40 yds., nil.			
English Drills, 40 yds.	4.8 0	a	5.2.0
Spotted shirtings, White,	3 5.0	a	3.6.0
Dyed assorted,	3.9.0	a	4.0.0
Brocades, white,	3.6.0	a	3.7.0
Dyed assorted,	4.0.0	a	4.5.0
Damasks, white,	4.6.0	a	5.0.0
Dyed assorted,	7.8.0	a	8.2.0
Handkerchiefs, brown,	0.9.0	a	0.9.5
Velvet, black,	0.1.7	a	0.1.8
Long Ells, *HH* scarlet,	8.0.0	a	8.1.0
Assorted,	7.5.0	a	7.7.0
GG ,,	7.4.0	a	7.6.0
Scarlet,	7.7.0	a	8.0.0
Camlets, *BBB*,	18.5.0	a	19.5.0
S, English,	16.0.0	a	16.2.0
SS,	15.0.0	a	15.5.0
SSS,	13.8.0	a	14.0.0
Lasting,	14.0.0	a	15.0.0
Spanish stripes,	0.7.3	a	0.9.5
Lead,	4.9.0	a	5.2.0
Tin,	20.0.0	a	22.0.0
Pepper, black	6.6.0	a	6.8.0
Rattans,	3.0.0	a	3.1.0
Sapanwood,	2.8.0	a	3.5.0
Sandalwood,	10.0.0	a	11.0.0
Sugar, white, No. 1,	7.6.0	a	7.8.0
No. 2,	6.8.0	a	6.9.0
Brown, Canton,	4.4.0	a	4.6.5
Amoy,	3.8.0	a	4.0.0
Manila,	3.8.0	a	4.1.0
Mushrooms,	37.0.0	a	43.0.0
Isinglass,	38.0.0	a	49.0.0
Seaweed, long,	4.2.0	a	4.3.0
Cut,	4.0.0	a	6.5.0
Cuttlefiish,	11.5.0	a	13.5.0
Opium, Malwa,	620.0.0	a	630.0.0
Patna,	460.0.0	a	465.0.0

FUHCHAU. 7th NOVEMBER.

IMPORTS.

500 pieces 7 lbs. *T*-Cloths have been sold, at $3.55 per piece.

Opium.—Patna, $680 to 690; Benares, $660 a 670; Malwa, $840 to 845; Persian, $580 to 705.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—After the departure of the Mail a brisk business commenced and continued throughout the fortnight. Settlements amount to 42,231 chests Congou. Prices in some instances shew a decline of 5 mace, but on the whole previous sales have been well sustained.

Oolongs.—Considerable purchases for America were made at first at Tls. 22 to 23 for fair to good Cargo but latterly purchases have been somewhat cheaper. Advices have been received of the loss of the following ships, but their cargoes have not been deducted from the table of export furnished herewith:—

Ellen Rodger, for London, 774.000 lbs; *T. E. Boyd*, for Melbourne, 336,300 lbs.

Scented Teas have been neglected.

Quotations.

Dust and siftings,		Tls.	7 a 9
Broken leaf to common,		,,	11 a 15.5
Common to fair flavory,		,,	16 a 18.5
Good flavory to med. Kaisow,		,,	21 a 26
Souchong,	2,948 ch.	,,	17 a 30
Oolongs,	23,928 ½-ch.	,,	16 a 28
Scented Teas,	1,195 bxs.	,,	8 a 10.5

Sailed.—For London, 'Ellenborough,' 'Fontenaye' and 'Invincible' (see Export).

Loading.—For London, 'John Temperly,' 'Banian,' 'Gauntlet' and 'John C. Monroe.'

Freights.—To London, £1.10 to 2.10 per ton of 50 feet.

YOKOHAMA, 31st OCT.

IMPORTS.

In the begining of the fortnight a lively inquiry sprung up for Grey Shirtings, induced by prospects of a speedy termination of the war in the south, and an advance was established.

Cotton Yarn is in demand but the deliveries have been small, owing to the extreme rates demanded by holders.

Black Velvets have still further advanced and as much as $14 has been made for the arrivals per *Merse*. Purple is out of demand.

Woollens of all kinds continue dull of sale. A few hundred Camlets have been disposed of at former rates.

Metals.—The market is all but bare of Lead, other description of Metals have been neglected.

Sugar is in very small supply.

Fresh riots having broken out in the Rice-districts in Yedo, the value of Rice has attained famine prices.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Notwithstanding that prices have given way and Silkmen are prepared to concede further reductions buyers refrain from operating at present in anticipation of lower prices. Settlements comprise about 700 piculs, arrivals have been scanty and the available stock does not exceed 350 piculs. Sodai is in fair supply; good Mybash is scarce and for best Atchezan as much as $720 has been asked.

Tea.—For fine sorts more activity has been shewn and the market was literally cleared at former rates and, in same instances at a slight advance. Lower classes have not met with any attention.

Frreights.—The great excess of tonnage still in harbour depresses freights materially and we can only quote New York £2 10s. A first class ship, the 'Lorton,' loading at the higher figure. For London, £3. For San Francisco $10 To Shanghai $3 to $4. To Hongkong $5 to $6 per ton.

Exchange.—The operations of the past fortnight, though not of an extensive character, have been remarkable for a considerable variation in rates both in sterling paper and in Shanghai bills. The closing rate for last mail was 4s 7½d for Bank Bills, that for the present is 4s 6¼d, the rate being gradually dropped to that point; the Banks have been constantly in the market for the purchase of private credits; but the amount procurable has been but scanty, 4s 7d has been offered for first class credits towards the close of the mail; 4s 7¼d to 4s 7½d has been readily obtained by sellers.

As regards Shanghai, a fair amount of private paper has been settled at from 73¾ to 74½, the latter being opening and the former the closing rates.

The rate on Hongkong has not undergone much change, and the amount of business done has been of little importance.

In Itziboos a few sales have taken place at fsom 306 to 307½.

We quote:—On London—Bank, 6 mths sight, 4s 6¼d., Credits, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7½d., Documentary, 4s 6½d. On Shanghai—Bank, 19 days sight 73¼; Private 73¾ to 74. On Hongkong—Bank, 10 days' sight, ½ per cent. discount to par. Private, 1½ to 1¼ per cent discount Boos 306.

Imports.

Quotations.

Grey shirtings, 5¼ a 5½ catty,	$3.35	a	3.50
6 catty	3.80	a	3.90
T-Cloth, 6 lbs.,	none		
White shirtings, 66 r	3.85	a	4.00
White spots,	4.25	a	4.50
Dyed spots,	5.00	a	5.50
White brocades, n	3.80	a	4.00
Colored brocades, n	5.00	a	5.50
Chintzes, assorted,	2.00	a	3.80
Turkey red cloth,	4 30	a	4.50
Camlets, *BBB*,	19.50	a	20.00
S,	21.00	a	21.50
SS,	18.50	a	19.50
SSS,	17.00	a	17.50
Damasks,	5.07	a	8.00
Long ells,	9.00	a	9.50
Cotton yarn, No. 16 a 24,	70.00	a	73.00
No. 28 a 32,	80.00	a	82.50
38 a 42,	85.00	a	87.00
Lastings,	15.00	a	17.00
Velvets, black,	13.00	a	14.00
Purple,	9.00	a	10.00
Iron, nail rod,	2.80	a	3.50
Lead, *W.B.*	7.25	a	7.50
Tin,	21.00	a	22.00
Tin Plates,	5.50	a	6.50
Sugar, Canton white, No. 1,	10.00	a	10.50
No. 2,	8.00	a	8.50
No. 3,	6.00	a	6.50
Rhubarb,	8.00	a	9 00
Blankets,	2.00	a	4.00

Exports

Rape-seed,	4.00	a	4.25
Rapeseed Oil, n	8.90	a	10.50
Gall Nuts, n	8.00	a	8.50
Vegetable Wax, n	16.00	a	17.00
Coir,	6.00	a	6.50
Coal,	8.00		
Ginseng,	2.75	a	3.40
Tea, ordinary to good ordinary, n	12.00	a	14.00
Common n	19.00		
Medium, n	28.50	a	31.00
Good medium to fine,	33.50	a	36.00
Fine,	36 00	a	41.00
Tobacco, n	9.00	a	14.00
Seaweed, cut,	5.50	a	6.50
Uncut,	3.00	a	3.50
Mushrooms,	37.00	a	39.00
Isinglass,	None		
Camphor,	22.00	a	23.50
Cuttlefish,	12.00	a	15.00
Dried shrimps,	14.00	a	15.00

SILK.

Mybash & Sinshu	Best	900 a 950	per pl.
	Good	810 a 850	,,
	Medium	750 a 780	,,
	Inferior	700 a 730	,,
Hatchojee	Mybash	800 a 850	,,
Oshio	Best	None.	
	Medium	None.	
	Inferior	650 a 680	,,
Koshu	Best,	770 a 810	,,
	Medium	700 a 720	,,
	Inferior	None.	
Sodai	Medium	None.	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels at	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
Nov	**H.kong.**							
8	Red Riding Hood	B. sh.	720	Henderson	London	July 11	General	J., Matheson and Co
8	Providenza	Ita.sh	564	Nattim	Callao	Aug. 19	Ballast	Order
8	Wartburg*	Bre bk	308	Germer	Tientsin	Oct. 28	General	Schellhass and Co
9	Ernest & Maria	Bre.bk	3 0	Meyer	Newchwang	Oct. 26	General	Order
10	Osaca	am bk	390	Terry	Amoy	Nov 8	Ballast	Russell and Co
10	Caroline	Pr. sr.	280	Paulsen	Newchwang	Nov 1	Peas	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
10	Undine	B. str.	386	Toppin	Fuhchau, &c.	Nov 8	Sundries	Douglas Lapraik & Co
10	Douglas	B. str.	615	Ashton	Fuhchau, &c	Nov 7	General	D. Lapraik and Co
10	Niphon	B. str.	791	Peake	Shanghae	Nov 4	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
11	Amaranth	am.bk	375	Wuhrmann	Newchwang	Nov 1	Beans	Siemssen and Co
11	Albatross	Bre bk	414	Samme	Swatow	Nov 9	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
11	Victoria	am sh	6 0	Meyer	Shanghae	Nov 8	„	Wm. Pustau and Co
12	Ander	B. sh.	405	Wallace	Amoy	Nov 9	General	Order
12	Catherine Apcar	B. str.	840	Swanson	Calcutta &c.	Oct. 16	Cotton	G., Livingston and Co
12	Ganges	B. str.	1200	Bernard	Shanghae	Nov 8	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co
13	Aden	B. str.	812	Andrews	Shanghae	Nov 10	*Mails*	P. and O. S. N. Co
13	Patino	Sp. str	800	Castro	Manila	Nov 8	„	Spanish Consul
13	Orion	am.bk	337	Matfe a	Newchwang	Nov 5	Beans	B., Hubener and Co
14	M de la Victor'a	Sp str	1600	Jose Vey	Manila	Nov 8	Nil	Spanish Consul
14	Henry Melvil	B. bk	251	Kier	Borneo	Oct. 11	Rattans	Chinese
14	Formosa	B str.	675	Tomlin	Fuhchau, &c	Nov 9	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
14	Windlow	B. bk.	450	Foster	Saigon	Oct. 27	Rice	Order
14	Inez	Fr. sr	108		Saigon	Oct. 19	„	Reynvaan B. and Co
15	Conchita	Sp bk	408	Rentenia	Manila	Nov 4	General	Reynolds and Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Douglas.—Messrs Mainger, Hayes, Caldwell, Mr and Mrs Danver, Bennett, 1 destitute seamen 3 Europeans deck and 170 Chinese.

Per Niphon.—Messrs J. Whittall, J. Macdonall, A. Lartham and J. C. Kirkham.

Per Ganges —Messrs Goldsmith, Borradaile, Barradas, Palet, Vigans, Martine, Mody, Kaye, Capt. Almond and Major Dickson, 2 Europeans and 82 Chinese.

Per Catharine Apcar —Mr John and 10 Chinese.

Per Aden.—Messrs Flowers, Baker, Lewis, Forsyth, and 41 Chinese.

Per Patino.—Mr Cebada and daughter, Mr Downs, and 25 Chinese.

Per Formosa.—Mr Goodridge, and 73 Chinese.

Per Henry Melvil.—Messrs J. Nooss and P. Portina.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, from	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Nov	**H.kong.**						
8	Chase	B. bk	283	Wright	Saigon	Sundries	Birley and Co
9	Fruiter	B. bk.	210	Hamilton	Saigon	„	Birley and Co
9	Venezuela	am bk	322	Piersdorf	Saigon	„	Siemssen and Co
9	Joha. Schmidt	Bre.bk	420	Hagamann	Bangkok	„	E. Schellhas and Co
9	Chili	B. bk.	431	Rowe	Valparaiso	„	Gibb, Livingston and Co
10	Melrose	B. bk.	286	Becford	Fuhchau	„	J. Burd and Co
10	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	Amoy	„	G., Livingston and Co
10	James Longton	B. bk	318	Millard	Melbourne	„	Arnhold Karberg and Co
12	Viscata	B. sh.	1065	Drummond	S. Francisco	„	Aug. Heard and Co
12	Fortune	Si. bk	315	Ecclestone	Bangkok	„	Chinese
13	Undine	B. str.	386	Ashton	Swatow, &c.	„	Douglas Lapraik & Co
13	Magdalena	am.bk	540	Schmidt	Singapore	„	Siemssen and Co
14	Maria	Si. sr.	350	Ethlessen	Bangkok	„	Chinese
15	Niphon	B. str.	791	Peake	Swatow, &c.	„	P. and O. S. N. Co
15	Ganges	B. str.	1190	Bernard	Shanghae	„	P. and O. S. N. Co
15	Orissa	B. str.	1646	Curling	Bombay, &c.	*Mails*	P. and O. S. N. Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Orissa—for Southampton, Lieut. Forster, Messrs J. S Young, T. Stove, and P. Frost; for Marseilles, Messrs Borradaile, Goldswith, J. M. Penwick, A. Pellet, Vigano Martini, and J. C. Kirkham; for Gibraltar, Messrs De la Marya and J. T. Palaex; for Bombay, Mrs Michael, Messrs Muncherjee, M. M. Moola, and R. Cadenna; for Singapore, Mr J. Pitman.

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Albert Victor	Thompson	B. sh.	838	sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co	New York	
Bankside	Frial	B. bk	480	sept. 22	Order		
Caroline	Von Appen	B. sh.	180	Oct. 11	Wm Pustau and Co		
Cora Linn	Jigo	Fr bk.	499		Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	
Indore	Beitham	B. str.	707		Russell and Co		
Isabella Ridley	Watson	B. bk.	516		Bour., Hubener and Co	H.K.&W.dock	
Powhattan	Patten	Am.bk	482	Aug. 15	Russell and Co	New York	
Reindeer	McClellan	B. sh.	964	July 31	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hongkong	
Richard Cobden	Birchoff	Bre bk	448		Melchers and Co		
Suwonada	Payne	Am.str	1050	Nov 7	Aug. Heard and Co	H.K &W.dock	
Three Brothers	Miles	B. bk.	382	sept. 25	Chinese	Hongkong	Immedt.

MACAO

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Alabesa	Dobaran	Sp. sh	501	sept. 26	G. Sagueo		
America		It. bk.		sept. 2	F. Canevaro and Co	Callao	
Aureliana	Basterra	Sp. bk.	482		Reynolds and Co		
Aurora	Lindscott	It. sh	600	May 3	Order	Havana	Coolies
Avon	Warwick	Ru sh.	599	sept. 14	R. Crldesen	Havana	
Bangokok	Chappot	Fr. bk	549	Oct. 4	del Naile	Havana	
Borderer		B. bk.		Oct. 11	E. L. Lanca	Uncertain	
Braganza		B. bk		Oct. 25	Raynal and Co	discharging	
Cintra	Favachu	Po.bk.	352	May 26	A. A. de Mello and Co	Laid up	
Cesar	Nissen	Pe.bk	306	May 2	J. M. del Rio	Havana	Coolies
Concordia	Grill	Po bg.	226	May 26	Order	Goa	
Confucius	Rashen	Bre. bk	380	Oct. 26	R. Calderon	Havana	
Delangle	Dupont	Fr.bk.	409	Oct. 9	Landstein and Co	Havana	
Dos Hermanos	Tuton	Sp. sr.	305	Oct. 9	T. A. Tuton	Havana	
Egmont & Hoorn	Giraud	Fr. sh.	853	Aug. 2	Reynvaan Bros. and Co		
Elizabeth Jacoba	Zwaneveld	Du. bg	827	Oct. 26	Peter and Ebell	Java	
Ephrem		Fr bk.		Oct. 11		Uncertain	
Esperansa	José Onata	Sp.sh.	1076	Oct. 1	N. J. Armeiro	Havana	
Eva		B. bk.		sept. 24	M. A. dos Remedios	For Sale	
Fee Pang	Cruz	Po.str.	163	June 3	B. S. Fernandes	Laid up	
Glenlee	Dunn	B.sh.	684	sept 9	Reynvaan Bros. and Co	Havana	
H. Liduina	Van Brink	Du.bk.	466	Oct. 22	C. Losso	Havana	
Henry IV	Elgris	Fr. sh.	760	sept. 19	F. P. Noronha	Havana	
Hongkong		Sp.bk.		Oct. 9	T. A. Tuton	Havana	
Jedão	dos Santos	Po.bk.	452	Aug. 17	A. A. de Mello and Co	Uncertain	
König Wilhelm III		Du. bk		Oct. 12	Peter and Eblell	Uncertain	
Loreley	Schenk	Han.sh	871	sept. 26	N. J. Armeiro	Havana	
Luisita		Sp. sh.		Aug. 28	F. Castro and Co	Havana	
Mabila	Alcatena	Sp. bk	423	sept. 21	N. J. Armeiro	Havana	
Marie Laure	Avril	Fr. sh.	593	sept. 30	N. J. Armeiro	Havana	
Nizam	Corcil	Fr.bk.	460	Oct. 6	Jar. Matheson and Co		
Onrust	Weissenbruch	Du. bk	808	Oct. 24	N. J. Armeiro	Havana	
R. de los Angeles	Urrusoin	Sp. sh.	435	sept 24	I. F. Castro and Co	Havana	
Sagittaire	Cardonnet	Fr.bk.	329	sept. 2	C. Losso	Havana	
Samuel	Wigzell	B. bk.	426	Oct. 23	F. de Louzg	London	
S. Vicente de Paulo	Silva	Po. bk	423	May 24	Portario and Co	Havana	
Tremeiga	Landor	P. bk.	371	July 22	L. Marques	Laid up	Coolies
Wressel Castle	Hardy	B. bk.	315	Oct. 28	Raynal and Co	Java.	

FUHCHAU.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Banian	Chase	B. sh.	760	Oct. 13	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	
Ellenborough	Smith	B. sr.	926	Aug. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	
Ennice Nicholas	Barry	B. sh.	1069	Oct. 8	Order	Shanghae	
Eurydice		B. bk.	451	sept. 1	Order	*Repairing*	
Fontenaye		B. sh.	634	Aug 9	John Forster and Co	London	
Gauntlet	Hudson	B. sh.	713	Oct. 18	Turner and Co		
Havoc	Luard	H.B.M	232		British Government	Uncertain	
Invincible	Beeching	B. sh.	656	sept. 9	Gilman and Co	London	
Island Queen	Shaw	B. str.	120		E. H. How and Co	Uncertain	
John C. Munro	Wood	B. sh.	612	Oct. 23	John Forster and Co		
John Temperley	Liddle	B. sh	998	Oct. 1	E. H. How and Co	London	
La Reine	Narangot	Fr.bk.	369	Oct. 24			
Mephista	Prehn	Pr. bg	145	Oct. 6	Order	Tai-wan	
Mirella	Bruce	B. sh.	721	Oct. 8	Order	Shanghae	
Prince Kung	Brown	B. str.	135	Oct. 23	Kinnear and Co	Shanghae	
Silesia	Ewing	B. bk.	781	Oct. 12	Order	Shanghae	
Waratah	Oliver	B. str.	256	Oct. 20	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Woosung	Redston	B. str.	160	June 20	J. Forster and Co	Tug.	

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—*WC.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, no Kowloong side.

Ship's Name and Where Anchored	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers							
Aden C	Andrews	B. str	700	Nov. 1	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Behar	Blake	B. str	1090	Nov. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co	Mails at	W.poa
C. Apcar KC	Swanson	B. str.	949	Nov. 12	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Calcutta	
Douglas WC	Ashton	B. str.	515	Nov. 10	D. Lapraik and Co	Swatow, &c.	
Fee-Pang	Cruiz	Pr.str.	114	Nov. 11	Brandon and Co		
Formosa W	Tomlin	B. str.	700	Nov. 14	P. and O. S. N. Co	Swatow &c.	
Lancefield W	Johnson	B. str.	447	Jan. 24	Russell and Co	Refitting	
London E	Byrne	B. str.	700	Apr. 20	Order		
M. de la Victoria	Don Jose	Sp.str.	1600	Nov. 14	Spanish Consul		
Reiver E	Bolton	B. str.	777	Oct. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta	Nov. 16
Sailing Vessels							
Admiral de Winter	Dillo	Du. bk	569	Oct. 27	John Burd and Co		
A. M. Lawrence W	Taylor	am.sh.	593	May 20	Olyphant and Co	Yokohama	
Adeline W	Ramsey	B. bg.	236	Oct. 3	Carlowitz & Co	Shanghae	cleared
Albatross	Samme	Bre bk	414	Nov. 11	Melchers and Co		
Alexander W		Ru.sr	118	June 23	Landstein and Co	Nagasaki	
Alice Ball WC	Ross Junr	am.sh	898	Aug. 30	Bosman and Co	California	Immedt.
Amaranth	Wuhrmann	am bk	355	Nov. 11	Siemssen and Co		
Amicus W	Olsen	B. bk.	511	Oct. 18	G., Livingston and Co		
Ander	Wallace	B. sh.	405	Nov. 12	Order		
Anna WC	Petera	Pr. sr.	144	Nov. 4	E. Schellhass and Co	Nagasaki	
Annitta W	Pulis	B. bk.	386	Oct. 27	Order		
Autocrat C	Curwell	am.sh	1130	Oct. 24	Captain		
Avondhu K	Munroe	B. bk.	394	July 10	Johnson and Co	Auction	Immedt.
Bella Gallega W	Onainde	Sp. sh	463	sept. 3	Garreta and Co		
Bengalen W	Hjelmstrom	Du.bg.	280	Nov. 5	Dent and Co		
Bentik W	Dethleffsen	Si. bk.	537	Oct. 9	Chinese	put back	Ningpo
Black River Packet	Burrow	B. bk.	276	Oct 27	Geo. Holmes and Co		
Burlington	Hinde	B. bk.	484	Nov. 14	Acum Chencon		
Cæsar K	Schuck	B. bk.	306	sept. 8	Sherard and Co		
California WC	Barber	am.sh.	1413	Aug. 30	Bosman and Co		
Caldew WC	Clarkson	B. bk.	487	Oct. 27	Arnhold Karberg and Co	Saigon	
Calypso W	Ring	am.bk	566	Oct. 5	Order		
Canton W	Heimsoh	Si. sh.	797	sept 24	Chinese		
Cari C	Stemmer	Ha sr.	216	Oct. 27	Melchers and Co		
Carobel W		B. bk.	460	May 19	Fergusson and Co		
Caroline WC	Paulsen	Pr. sr.	280	Nov. 10	Bour., Hubener and Co		
Caroline W	Deane	B. bk.	345	Nov. 7	Order		
Carlota K	Jespersen	am.bk	450	Oct. 15	Wm Pustau and Co		
Castle W	Gugg	Si. bk.	375	Aug. 29	Chinese		
Catharina K	Janner	Pr.bg.	225	July 12	Wm. Pustau and Co	Dismasted	*Laid up*
Centurion E	Higgins	B. sh.	874	Oct 28	Russell and Co		
Charlotte C	Vincendau	Fr.bk.	238	Oct. 27	Order		
Charmian WC	Saunders	B. bk.	558	sept. 28	Holmes and Co	Bombay	
Chene E	Badenne	Fr.bk	335	Oct. 12	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co		
Christine WC	Jensen	Pr. sr.	232	Oct. 25	Arnhold Karberg and Co	*Repairing*	
Clifton WC	Russell	B. bk.	369	sept. 26	Arnhold Karberg and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Cumberland E	Walshaw	B. sh	931	sept. 1	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Denmark W	Prowse	Si. bk.	820	Nov. 1	Chinese		
Edouard Marie K	Vanaer	Du bk	489	Oct. 4	Messageries Imperiales		
Ellen C		am.sh.	631	July 13	Parker and Co	*For Sale*	
Ellen Southard E	Howe	am.sh.	828	Nov. 4	Russell and Co		
Emilie K	Ottzen	Da.bk.	360	sept. 22	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ernst and Maria	Meyer	Bre.bk	320	Nov. 9	Melchers and Co		
Excelsior	Wytenhorst	Du. bk	354	Nov. 6	Bosman and Co		
Gamecock E	Sherburne	am sh.	1119	sept. 18	Aug. Heard and Co		
Genl. Havelock W	Cawse	B. bk.	532	Oct. 28	G., Livingston and Co	Shanghae	*Rpairg*
Geo. Shotton WC	Barley	B. bk.	460	Nov. 3	Dent and Co	Fuhchau	Early
Hanover W	Pienning	Ha.bk.	381	Oct. 24	Wm. Pustau and Co	Saigon	cleared
Hasty E	Le Sueur	B. bg.	171	Oct. 24	John Burd and Co	*to dock*	
Helvetia K	Lahmeyer	Old bk	475	Jan. 26	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Henry Melvil	Kier	B. bk.	251	Nov. 14	Chinese		
H. E. Susanna K	Meyboom	Du.bk	403	Oct. 6	Bour., Hubener and Co		
Henry Handley K	Gardner	B. sh.	1176	May 15	G., Livingston and Co	S.apore & C.cutta	E.ly
Hotspur K	Beyant	B. sh.	1670	Oct. 3	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ingeburg K	Petersen	Pr.bk.	207	Oct. 6	Bour., Hubener and Co	Singapore	cleared
Ioan Camillo WC	Jones	B. bk.	299	Oct. 27	Captain	*F. or Charter*	
Isca WC		B. bk.	587	July 31	Chinese		
Joshua Bates C	Sydrerff	B. sh.	568	Oct. 24	Chinese		
Juno W	Molsen	Pr. bg.	276	Oct. 5	John Burd and Co		
Kate Cleather W	Johnson	B. bk.	373	Oct. 17	J. S. Hook	Saigon	
Kim Joo Hong W	Davidson	B. bk.	288	sept 25	Order		Immedt.
Kestrel WC	Harding	B. bk.	495	Oct. 15	Johnson and Co		
Lobelia E	Holman	B. sh.	824	Nov. 8	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Loopeyt WC	Van der Bildt	Du.bk	338	Oct. 28	Wm. Pustau and Co	Saigon	
Lord Macaulay E	Care	B. sh.	846	sept. 26	Gilman and Co		
Louie Kniffler WC	Seemann	Pr.bk.	433	Oct. 29	Bosman and Co		
Maravi WC	Anderson	B. bk.	439	Oct. 10	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	Shanghae	
Migrator W	Stephenson	B. bk.	354	Oct. 6	D. Lapraik & Co		
Mirage E	Taylor	B. sh.	918	Oct. 25	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Muscat Merchant E	Ward	B. sh.	560	Oct. 24	Bosman and Co	Calcutta	Early
Neptun W	Anson	B. sh.	298	sept. 2	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Orion	Matfela	am.bk	337	Nov. 13	Bour., Hubener and Co		
Osaca	Terry	am.bk	390	Nov. 10	Russell and Co		
Palais Gallien C	Robert	Fr.bk.	475	Oct. 27	Landstein and Co	Saigon	
Parramatta E	Andrews	B. bk.	361	Oct. 25	Russell and Co		
Passing Cloud E	Burrows	B. bk.	490	Oct. 29	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	
Pedro Primero K	Falle	Po. sh.	1484	Aug. 30	Pastor & Sacos		
Pembrokeshire E	Jackson	B. sh.	721	Oct. 30	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Perle W	Westerman	Bre.bk	272	Oct. 21	Wm Pustau and Co		
Peter Godeffroy W	Meyer	am.bk	437	Oct. 27	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Portland C	Peters	B. sh.	872	Aug 21	Jar., Matheson and Co.	Singapore	
Princess Alexandra	Saabye	B. bg.	228	Nov. 5	John Burd and Co		
Providenza	Nattim	It. sh.	564	Nov. 8	Order		
Q. of England WC	Johns	B. sh.	1158	Oct. 23	D. Lapraik and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Racehorse W	Hansen	Si. sh	587	Oct. 28	Chinese	Put back	
Red Riding Hood E	Henderson	B. sh	709	Nov. 8	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Richard III E	Greenough	Am sh.	995	sept. 18	Order		
Robin Hood E	Morgan	B. sh.	941	sept. 26	G., Livingston and Co	Fuhchau	Immedt.
Rosalia W	Muiica	Sp. sr.	170	Oct. 28	Reynolds and Co	Manila	
Saturnus W	Diederich	am.bk	360	sept. 3	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sea Bird E	Best	B. bk.	331	sept. 23	J., Matheson and Co	*Rpairg*	
Sea Nymph K	Fleming	B. bk.	464	June 9	Landstein and Co		
Sea Serpent K	Windsor	am.sh.	974	Nov. 4	Bosman and Co		
Sebastian Cabot E	Steele	B. sh.	1009	Oct. 26	Mody and Co		
Senator W	Wielners	Si. bk.	382	Oct 13	Chinese		
Shenshaw WC	Quinn	B. sh.	806	Aug. 24	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Stanley WC	Doughty	B. bk.	384	Nov. 5	Arnhold Karberg and Co		
Stirlingshire E	Nairn	B. bk.	549	sept. 1	Johnson and Co		
Stornaway W	Tomlins	B. sh.	527	Oct. 28	Reynolds and Co		
Tavistock E	Tate	B. bk.	533	Oct. 21	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Tranlee E	Hawes	am.sr.	108	Oct. 27	Chinese		
Tekli	Kier	am.bk	320	Nov. 14	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Timavo C	Sandrinelli	An.bg	215	Nov. 2	Destjens von Bergen		
Twee Cornelissen W	Kreye	Du.bk	744	Oct. 25	Arnhold Karberg and Co		
Tynedale W	Sterte	B. bk.	583	Oct. 30	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Victoria,	Meyer	am. sh	620	Nov. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Union W	Bowman	B. sh.	772	Oct. 10	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wartburg WC	Germer	Bre.bk	308	Nov. 8	E. Schellhass and Co		
Willy W	Rohker	B. sr.	274	Oct. 24	E. Schellhass and Co	Hove out	Metalling
Zephyr K		B. bk.	291	July 2	McEwen and Co		

YOKOHAMA.

Ship's Name.	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons.	Date of Arriv.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	
Allendale	Gray	B. bk.	450	sept 1	Bland, Downie and Co	F. or charter	
Archibald	Delargy	B. bk	393	Apr 25	E. C. Kirby and Co	F. or charter	
Argus		B. str.	160	Aug. 21	Shaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain	
Birch Grove	Wickman	B. bk.	518	sept 1	Wilkin and Robison	F. or charter	
Chaa-sze	Shewn	B. sh	556	sept 10	Ross, Barber and Co	New York	
Chusan	Burdis	B. str.	434	sept 4	Aspinall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain	
Conrad	Morgan	B. bk.	350	Apr 26	Bland, Downie and Co	F. or charter	
Corea	Jarry	B. sh.	581	sept 10	W. Kemptner and Co	London	
Eleanor	Silk	B. bk.	433	Apr 18	Aspinall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain	
Glendoveer	Knowles	B. bk.	480	sept 10	Glover and Co	Uncertain	
Hugh Fortescue	Perian	B. bk.	565	sept 1	Ite. de Pouey	Uncertain	
Jacob	Drenth	Pr.bk	690	sept 15	D. Coning and Co	Batavia	
Lorton	Bell	B. bk.	579	July 30	W. Kemptner and Co	Uncertain	
Norfolk	Hopwood	B. sr.	224	Jan. 25	Order		
Phillip Ist	Mackenzie	am.bk	292	Apr. 26	O. E. Freeman		
Princess Amalia	Alkamade	Du.sh.	840	Sept 18	Textor and Co	Nagasaki	
Recife	Blandford	B. bk.	464	Apr. 24	Ross, Barber and Co	New York	
Saint Aubin	Landles	B. sh	1161	sept. 1	R. Lindau and Co	Hongkong	
Tiptree	Mason	Hulk	1650	June 28	Aspinall, Cornes and Co	Uncertain	
Tun-sin	Jound	B. str	810	Apr 31	Geo. Barnet and Co	Uncertain	
Waiaroo	Davies	B. bk.	614	sept. 3	Wilkin & Robison	London	

SHANGHAE.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Sailing Vessels							
Alexander	Dempster	B. bk.	298	July 26	A. R. Tilby and Co	F. or charter	
Antelope	Hale	am.sh.	1100	July 12	Olyphant and Co	F. or charter	
Andreas	Stolt	Bre.sh	805	Aug. 31	Trautmann and Co		
Apeurade	Davidson	Pr. bk	325	Oct. 9	Wm. Reme and Co	Newchwang	Early
Assyrian	Mearns	B. sh.	555	sept 27	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Belle	Young	B. bk.	292	Oct. 6	Master		
Bernhar Carl	Luders	Pr.bk.	440	Aug. 30	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Brami	Juc...enson	Pr. bg.	196	Oct. 11	Wm Pustau and Co		
Burmah	Fulton	B. sh	1150	sept. 27	G., Livington and Co	Fuchau	Early
Caduvius	Irving	B. sh.	1006	Aug 13	Fobes and Co		
Camilla	Jeffrey	B. bk.	503	July 31	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Chanticleer	Vowell	B. bk	396	Oct. 9	J., Matheson and Co		
Charlotte	Fearon	B. sh.	389	sept. 9	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Cissy	Spencer	B. sh	649	sept. 21	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
City of Quebec	Peoples	B. sh	663	Aug. 14	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Civiale	Von Holdt	am.bk	386	sept. 12	Frazar and Co	Discharging	
Corea	Kien	B. bk	400	Oct. 11	Glover and Co		
Coromandel	Stratton	B. sh.	735	sept. 21	Master	Fuhchau	Early
Dania	Madariage	Sp. sr	230	sept. 11	Bower Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Deucalion	Turner	B. bk	398	sept. 19	Borneo Co Limited	Fuhchau	Early
Duck	Lorenzo	B. sr.	145	July 21	P. F. Cama and Co	Laid up	
Dunkeld	Toms	B. sh.	665	sept. 28	Smith Kennedy and Co	Fuhchau	Early
Earl of Chester	Nancollas	B. bk	493	sept. 20	Borneo Company	Swatow	Immedt
Eastern Queen	Milburn	B. bk.	480	sept. 19	Frazar and Co		
Euxine	Gardner	B. bk.	398	May 11	B. Hubener and Co	Repairing	
Freya	Major	am. bk	400	Oct. 10	Siemssen and Co		
Fychow	Manners	B. sh.	710	sept. 14	Aug. Heard and Co	New York	Early
Golden State	Delano	Am.sh.	945	July 18	Olyphant and Co	Discharging	
Grenadier	Miller	B. sh	540	Aug. 16	Glover and Co	F. or charter	
Guajara	De Raffla	Fr.bk.	276	May 9	Vaucher Freres		
Hapsing	Stertz	Si. bk	342	sept. 12	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
Heng Hoi	Petersen	Si. bk.	352	Aug. 20	A. R. Tilby and Co	Bangkok	Early
J. H. Jessen	Jessene	Pr.bk.	125	Oct. 8	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Immedt.
John Bellamy	Calvert	B. sh.	274	Oct. 8	Frazar and Co		
John Lidgett	Polson	B. sh.	710	sept. 18	Gilman and Co		
Juanpore	Wilson	B. sh.	540	Aug. 30	Dent and Co	London	Early
Lammermuir	Bell	B. sh.	053	sept. 30	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Louisa	Hensen	Da. bk	1227	Oct. 9	Bourjau Hubener Co	Newchwang	
Morning Star	Johnston	B. s.	562	sept. 28	Frazar and Co		
News Boy	Cornell	B. sr.	305	Oct. 1	Wrem Reme and Co	Hakodadi	Early
Ontario	Watson	B. sh.	062	Oct. 8	G., Livingston and Co	Callao	
Owari	Wright	B. sh.	1323	sept. 21	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	
Padang Pandjang	Kehling	Du. sh	606	sept. 16	F. Kroes and Co	Amoy	
Queen of the East	Stoddard	Am. sh.	385	sept. 8	Olyphant and Co		
Red Deer	Brun	B. sh.	691	Aug. 3	Order		
Royal Diadem	Thomas	B. bk.	1474	Aug. 26	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Early
Scindia	Carr	B. sh.	897	Aug. 8	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Witch	Hughs	B. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Simoda	Drysdale	B. sh.	650	June 26	Dow and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	B. sh	870	July 2	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
St. George	Davies	Si. bk.	387	Aug. 29	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	
Summer Cloud	Boysin	B. sh.	858	sept. 28	Frazar and Co	Fuhchau	Early
Syren	Luster	Am.sr.	76	July 25	Russell and Co	F. or charter	
Ta-lee	Wilson	B. sr.	342	sept 8	Trautmann Co		
Thomas Bell	Gurzelin	B. sh.	886	Oct. 11	Frazar and Co		
Tyburnia	Stephens	B. sh	993	sept. 30	Halliday Wise and Co		
Wild Dayrell	Darke	B. sr.	158	July 14	Order		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Ahlmann	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
John Adam	„	B. bk.	318	Duncombe	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
Tremeiga	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Callao Early
Mahamoodie	Fuh-chau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghae	B. bk.	341	Roundy	Augustine Heard and Co
Snipe	„	B. sh	592	Keppell	P. Framjee Cama and Co
Water Witch	„	B. sh.	427	Lewes	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	„	B. bg.	384	Patridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	„	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	362		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	„	B. bk.			Dent and Co

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fame	British	Lefevre	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company
Fei-seen	British		255		H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Fire Dart	British		420		Do.
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	550		Do.
Kin Kiang	British	Benning	1065		H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Lintin	British		69		Acheong *Laid up*
Little Orphan	British	Wendell	101		Union Dock Company
Poyang	British	Green	828		H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	British	Duncan	130		Acheong
Spark	Amer	Falls	140		Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	Carrol	380		H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company

H. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at
Acorn,		—	—	Master Commanding—	Shanghae
Adventure,	steam Troop ship	2	400	Charles L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	gun-vessel	3	87	C. E. Domvill Lieut.	Hankow
Argus,	steam sloop	6	300	H. E. Round C.mander	Japan
Banterer,	gun-boat	3	60	J. C. Pringle Lieut.	Hongkong
Basilisk,	paddle sloop	6	400	W. N. W. Hewett V.C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	gun boat	3	60	J. Ordinry (refitting)	Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	C. T. Macquay Lieut.	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	1	60	Howard Kerr, Lieut.	Hongkong
Cormorant,	despatch vessel	4	200	G. D. Broad Comr.	Japan
Dove,	gun-boat.	3	60	In ordinary	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Robert S. Hunt Lt.	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Alfred Caten Lt.	Hongkong
Flamer,	moval hospl	3	60	Attached to Melville	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	J. E. Stokes Lt. Com.	Japan
Grasshopper,	gun-boat	3	60	J. C. Patterson Lt.	Amoy
Hardy,	gun-boat	3	60	Geo. Morice Lieut.	Ningpo
Haughty	gun-boat.	3	60	C. N. Singleton Lieut.	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	P. E. Luard, Lieut.	Chinkiang
Hesper	store ship.	4	150	Geo. Thain Staff Comr.	Japan
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	U. C. Townsend Comr.	Hongkong
Insolent,	gun-boat,	3	60	G. T. Nicolas Lieut.	Japan
Ianus,	gun-boat.	3	40	C. F. W. Johnson	Hongkong
Leven,	gun-vessel	3	80	—Lieut.	Hongkong
Manila,	store vessel	4	70	Jno. R. Ryan Master	Shanghae
Melville,	Naval Hospital,	—	—	R. Bernard, D. I. G. &c	Hongkong
Opossum,	gun-boat.	3	60	K. H. A. Mannering Lt.	Cruizing
Osprey,	gun vessel	4	200	W. Menzies Comr.	Hongkong
Pearl	sc. corvette	21	400	John Fras Ross Capt.	Singapore
Pelorus,	corvette	21	400	W. H. Haswell Capt.	Yokohama
Perseus,	steam sloop	17	200	C. E. Stevens Comr.	Yokohama
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	4	—	Com.dore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal,	L. of battle flag ship	73	400	W. G. Jones Fg. ship	Yokohama
Rattler,	steam sloop	17	200	J. W. Webb Comr.	Hongkong
Rifleman,	survey vessel	5	—	J. W. Reed, Master	Coast of South China
Salamis	pad desp. ves.	1	250	Francis G. Suttie Comr.	Hongkong
Scylla,	corvett	12	400	R. W. Courtenay Capt.	Hakodati
Serpent,	sur. sc. desp.vessel	4	200	C. H. Bullock Comr.	Surv. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	W. F. L. Elwyn Lt.	Japan
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60	Geo. Powys Lt.	Tientsin
Starling,	gun-boat Tender	3	60	In. Ordinary,	Whampoa
Watchful,	gun-boat	3	40	Harbor Tender to fl.ship	Hongkong
Weasel,	gun-boat	3	60	—Lt.	Shanghae

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